

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

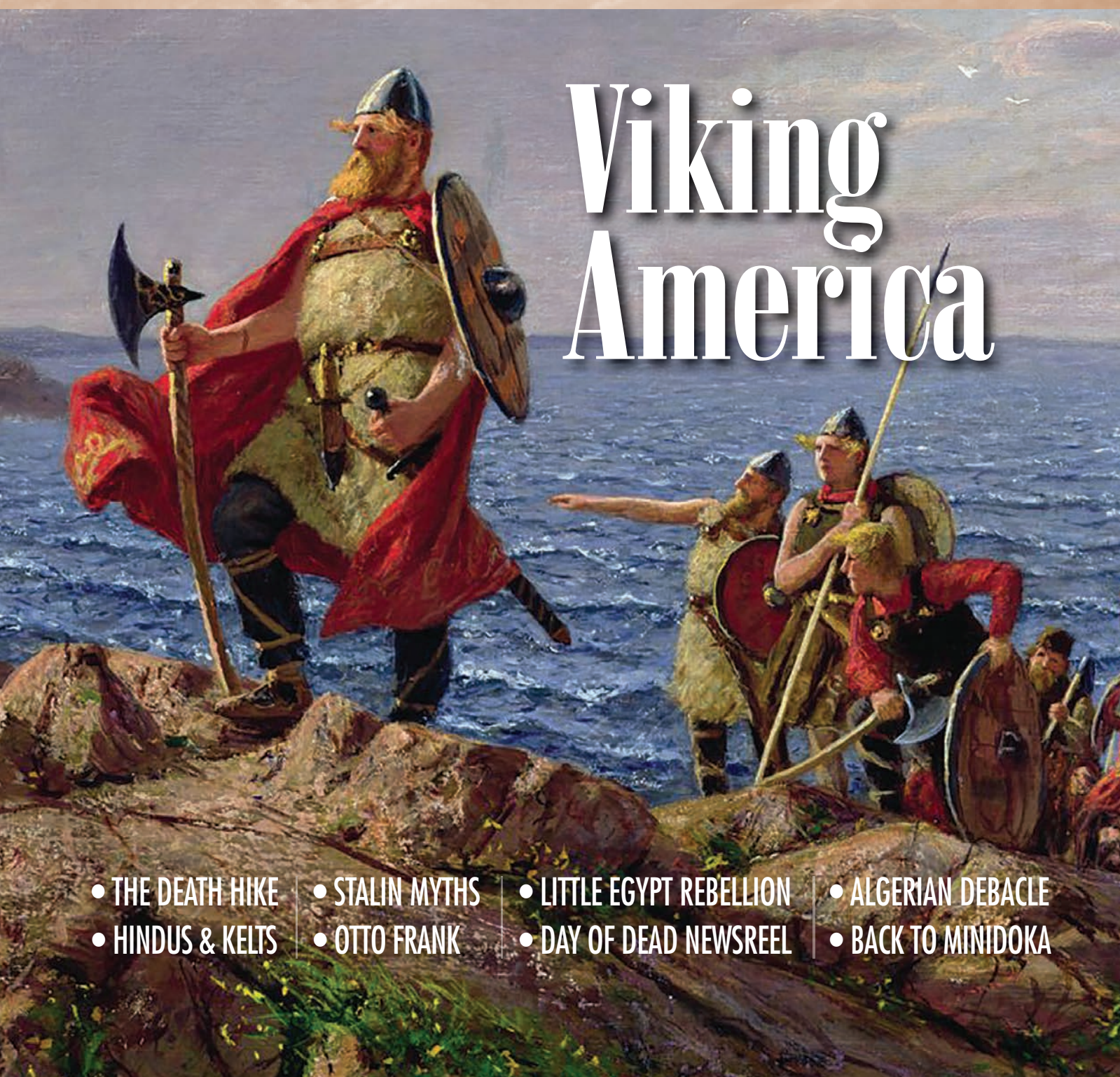
THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XXII NUMBER 6

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2016

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Viking America

- THE DEATH HIKE
- HINDUS & KELTS

- STALIN MYTHS
- OTTO FRANK

- LITTLE EGYPT REBELLION
- DAY OF DEAD NEWSREEL

- ALGERIAN DEBACLE
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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

White World Awake!

We have now shipped out all of the pre-ordered copies of *White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extinction of Our Volk*, the great new book from Swiss Revisionist scholar Jürgen Graf. We apologize for the delay, but for a small organization like ours with limited staff, those despicable delays always seems to occur as we struggle to get everything done that needs to get done. For those of you who pre-ordered this book, we want you to know this is a special First Edition run. While you are reading it, if you happen to have any comments, please communicate them to us for possible inclusion in any possible second edition. Note that the book has gone through a title change. . . .

Originally slated to be called *Europe Awake!*, we felt that the information contained in the book was of great pertinence to the entire White world, not just Europe, although what is happening in Europe is a precursor to what will happen (and is happening) in our own nation right now. To get a copy of this timely and invaluable book (softcover, 540 pages, #752, \$35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) order it from TBR today. (If you order \$100 or more in books, S&H is FREE in the U.S. until December 31, 2016.)

LOTS OF STUFF GOING ON . . .

For your information, the staff has recently completed a small but powerful booklet by Stephen Goodson, entitled *Afrikaner Martyr: The Forces Behind the Assassination of Hendrik Verwoerd* and we are in the final stages of a two-volume anthology of the writings of Daniels Michaels, who wrote hundreds of Revisionist articles for TBR over the years. Dan passed away in 2015.

We have also just finished a fascinating little booklet by Patrick Chouinard on how our ancient Aryan culture, customs and symbols have survived most vibrantly in the celebration of Christmas. Far from supplanting Christ, as so many Christians worry (my own mother included), the Christmas celebration today (*sans* the crass commercialism) incorporates the frolicking Christmas celebratory traditions of our European ancestors from all throughout the ages. It's like an amalgamation of dozens and dozens of wonderful traditions from all across the Old Continent and the surrounding Christian world. We think you will find the booklet quite interesting. Note that you can get *The Secret History of Christmas* FREE when you renew today in the U.S. for \$46. It is also available by itself for \$8 or as low as \$5 each for 50 or more.

Please also take a look at the number of history books we have offered in this issue. We think they would all make wonderful gifts for someone special on your Christmas gift list.

And, of course, we still have our special half-price Christmas gift subscription offer open. Right now it's just \$23 for a gift subscription anywhere in the U.S.A. See the back cover. ♦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR

On the cover: "Leif Eriksson Discovers America" by Hans Dahl (1849-1937).

WEAPONIZING HISTORY

“He who controls the past controls the future. He who controls the present controls the past.” These were the words of prescient author George Orwell many years ago. How right he was. Here’s an example.

The story of Robert Smalls (1839-1915) is a mainstay for Black History Month. This story first appeared in the February 14, 1862 edition of *Harper’s Weekly*. The article states that the author only had a “brief interview” with Mr. Smalls. The rest was obviously invented, since no other source is ever given. *Harper’s* was known as a purveyor of wartime propaganda for the abolitionist cause.

The story is that Smalls, while a slave, was the pilot of an important Confederate Navy transport and mine-laying ship, the *Planter*. One day, shortly after the Civil War began, he decided to steal the *Planter*. Evidently Smalls had been trained by the Confederates in mine-laying as well. (The Confederates obviously placed a huge amount of trust in their slaves.)

Smalls was left alone on the ship by the White crew and he, without a crew, dressed as a captain, piloted the ship through several Confederate naval checkpoints. No explanation is given as to how any of this could be accomplished with no trained crew.

Further, he had inexplicably hidden tons of ammunition and weapons from the Confederate stores of Charleston, S.C. on the ship without being detected. He later picked up 14 slaves and piloted the ship, again with no competent crew, to the Union blockade several miles outside the city port. He flew the white flag and was taken onto one of the Union ships. Apparently, the 14 slaves learned how to sail this large, military transport vessel during this relatively short time.

Afterward, Smalls was made the commander of a ship for the Union Navy and, right after, a general in the Union Army. He did this without combat experience. He did this without being able to read and write. There is no war record at all of the exploits of Smalls, except that he had something to do with a Northern lighthouse. It is uncertain what his sudden promotion to both commander and general would have to do with that.

After the war, he moved back to Charleston and allegedly bought his old house where he had once lived as a slave. Of course, the house was forfeit since slaveowners and secessionists were no longer allowed to own property, so from whom he bought it is a mystery—possibly the U.S. government. The official story says the

Union had seized the house for “non-payment of taxes.”

Later, he was “elected” to Congress. This is certainly easy when one has no opponent. All considered sympathetic to the Confederacy were denied the franchise in the early days of Reconstruction. Blacks, on the other hand, were forced to vote. Soon thereafter, a White carpetbagger named Richard Gleaves used Smalls’ reputation to build his business on the ruins of Charleston. Thus, Smalls goes down in history as a “business owner.”

Now, while running a business and running for office, he taught himself the rudiments of English. He took “a few months off” to learn to read, finally. Then, so as to add a human interest aspect to this myth, it is said that the wife of his former owner developed dementia and, for some reason, came to live at the house in Charleston with Mr. Smalls. Mr. Smalls is said to have taken pity on the woman and hired a nurse for her. It probably didn’t happen.

Robert Smalls is typical of the false stories of “suppressed Black achievement.” The above tale is absurd and impossible. He did serve briefly in Congress, but he was installed at the point of a gun, not elected in the normal sense. The story is patently false, but it remains without a critical word to be found in mainstream history books.

Why are we telling you this story? Well, it’s a perfect example of how history is being weaponized against us all. Mr. Smalls is not a hero, though his tall tale is now recounted in nearly every public school in America. In fact, he is a fraud. So Smalls, the escaped slave, becomes an American hero, while a great general and president, Andrew Jackson, morphs into a villain—nearly overnight.

Orwell might have explained it better had he said: “He who controls the message controls the past, present and future.” And this is why honest history is so important and why you will see only twisted history in mainstream venues today. Honest history does not serve to advance the goals of the New World Order. For if the truth got out, Black people might find that the average American White nationalist is actually the best friend they could find, not an intractable enemy. In short, TBR uses honest history to liberate. The powers that be weaponize false history to enslave. ♦

—DR. MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON, Sr. Researcher

SOURCES:

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VIKING EXPLORERS IN ANCIENT AMERICA

AUTHOR SAYS NORSEMEN MADE IT ALL THE WAY TO THE WEST COAST

REGULAR READERS OF TBR are well aware that the Vikings surely sailed in Hudson Bay and explored eastern North America, penetrating as far as what we now call Minnesota and the Dakotas and as far south as New England. (See the May/June 2012 and May/June 2015 TBR editions.) But wait—did they also navigate along the West Coast of North America? Here author Philip Rife brings us even more evidence of ancient European explorers in old America.

BY PHILIP RIFE



Some evidence of a Viking (Norse) presence in pre-Columbian North America is widely known. Their settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland is a Canadian national historic site; Minnesota's famous Kensington rune stone is housed in its own museum; the Heavener rune stone in eastern Oklahoma has a state park devoted to it; and a series of Viking mooring stones are featured in North Dakota's tourist literature.

Much less well known is evidence suggesting that intrepid Viking explorers also reached the continent's Pacific coast.

"Vinland" was the name the Vikings gave to a temperate land they discovered somewhere to the west of Greenland. Most conventional historians speculate that Vinland was located somewhere in one of Canada's eastern maritime provinces or the Northeastern U.S. But a few maverick researchers propose a quite different candidate: Maryland-sized Vancouver Island in Canada's west coast province of British Columbia.

They point to a series of loose-laid rock towers called cairns situated at prominent points overlooking the Northwest Passage across the top of Canada and

along the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia.

An archeologist who recorded some 15 of these cairns along the Pacific coast of Alaska observed:

Cairns of piled stones [are] to be found on the mountains well above [the] timberline, both on the mainland and on offshore islands. They have no relation to the Russian occupation, and are not boundary marks. They are away from any trails or lines of travel at altitudes of from two to three thousand feet, located on clear stretches, generally on mountaintops. The oldest natives can give no explanation of them. Stone piles have been found by members of the U.S. Geological Survey, who offered no explanation for them.¹

(This would seem to rule out both indigenous populations and glacial deposits as cairn sources.)

The Vikings, on the other hand, are known to have erected similar cairns as navigation beacons elsewhere (including two near L'Anse aux Meadows).

One noted early 20th-century Canadian anthropologist of Icelandic parentage was convinced he found another form of evidence that Vikings traveled at least partway through the Northwest Passage. He made the following observation about an isolated group of Eskimos living on Victoria Island (located about two-thirds of the way to Alaska) who were believed to have had no contact with Caucasians: "There are men here



A Woolen Cap Is So Much Lighter—and Warmer

Icelandic Vikings are depicted in a section from a larger piece of medieval art. The men have their shields and spears at the ready, but these sailors look more interested in sleeping than plundering and pillaging. Accurately, according to most scholars, these Vikings are shown with woolen hoods or caps, a garb in which many artists of the Viking era depicted them, not with heavy iron helmets. (See our item on page 6.)

whose beards are almost the color of mine, and who look like typical Scandinavians with abundant three-inch-long beards. One woman about 20 has the features one sees in Scandinavian girls.”²

Like other pure “Native Americans,” Eskimos normally have virtually no facial hair.

More recently, another Canadian scientist believed he found a more tangible type of evidence of a Viking presence—segments of Viking-style chainmail armor—on Ellesmere Island (about halfway through the Northwest Passage). The director of the Arctic Institute of North America described the significance of his find:

In more than 15 years of archeological exploration, I can recall no greater prize. The rings obviously had come from a suit of chainmail, the typical armor of medieval Europe. Yet here they lay, in an area of the world supposedly unknown to medieval Europeans. Datable material found with the iron links indicated they were deposited sometime in the 1300s.³

And in 1999, an archeologist with the Canadian Museum of Civilization unearthed several artifacts on nearby Baffin Island that point to an unrecognized Viking presence there. These include a length of cord spun from yarn similar to that from 14th-century Greenland; whetstones with traces of bronze and smelted metal (foreign to indigenous people); and notched wooden sticks like those known to have been used by Vikings to tally items of cargo.⁴

Importantly, the Northwest Passage—the eastern end of which began near the Viking colony on Greenland—would have been largely ice free during summer months in the Viking era.

Proponents of Vancouver Island as Vinland find more support for their theory in descriptions of Vinland in Viking sagas. The sagas say the voyage from Greenland to Vinland took 90 days. Viking ships were capable of sailing 100 miles in a day. Vancouver Island is about 7,000 miles from Greenland via the Northwest



Canada's Navigational Cairns

Viking cairns (carefully balanced piles of rocks) are sometimes found in Canada along the Arctic coast—evidently erected to serve as landmarks and navigational aids. There are over 100 cairns on Baffin Island alone. Above is an impressive set of at least five “inuksuit,” as the Eskimos call them, on Baffin Island's Foxe Peninsula. On a bleak and many times monotonously indistinguishable landscape that could be hit with bad weather, these cairns might be the only way you could navigate home in a fierce snowstorm. Some scholars insist the Eskimos were the builders of these rock structures, while others aver that Norsemen brought the know-how and concept to North America.

Passage, allowing ample time for weather delays and cairn building along the way. Conversely, any destination on the Atlantic coast would have been reached in far less than 90 days.

Viking sagas also describe Vinland as a place with giant trees and giant salmon. Trees grow considerably larger on Vancouver Island than in either Scandinavia or northeastern North America, as do the salmon in surrounding waters. And like Vinland, Vancouver Island has a temperate climate even today.⁵

In addition, an area on the southeastern coast of Vancouver Island around Cowichan Bay appears to match specific terrain features ascribed to the Vinland settlement in the sagas.⁶

Lastly, Vancouver Island is a near-mirror image of the landmass shown on Yale University's famous Vinland Map.

Regardless of where Vinland was located, there is a variety of evidence supporting the idea that the Vikings

traveled the length of North America's west coast, as well as a considerable distance inland.

For example, there is the mysterious “stone anchor” atop Turtleback Mountain on Orcas Island, Washington, located between Vancouver Island and the Washington mainland. The 45-foot-long ground artwork is fashioned from dozens of small boulders and depicts a presumably metal anchor with clearly defined flukes and a crossbar. The anchor, which points like an arrow in a northwest direction (toward the start of the trail of cairns leading to the North Atlantic), was reportedly already there when the first White settlers arrived on the scene. Native Americans who visited the island seasonally to harvest shellfish did not use such anchors. The Vikings did.⁷

(Perhaps serendipitously, the athletic teams of Orcas Island High School are called Vikings.)

About 250 miles inland near Spokane, Washington, some unusual artwork was discovered on a large

whale-shaped boulder. The first published reference linking it to Vikings was apparently an article in a Spokane newspaper in 1919. Prior to that time, the artwork was assumed to be Native American. The article quoted a runic scholar who claimed some of the characters on the boulder were identical to others found in Norway in 1899.

In 1924, the same expert said he recognized Viking uniforms in a painted scene on the boulder depicting Indians with bows, arrows and clubs battling non-Indians who were armed with swords and axes.⁸ Two years later, he shared further revelations with a Spokane newspaper, which published the following story:

The discovery of the most remarkable runic record ever uncovered on the North American continent, telling of the visits of Viking expeditions hundreds of years ago, has been made near Spokane.

On a great boulder of lava rock just north of the city limits, Professor Oluf Opsjon, an internationally known authority on runic writings, has found the story told in indelible paint of a visit in the year 1010 A.D. of a band of Norsemen, and a terrific battle which took place there with the Indians.

The article continued by quoting the professor in his own words:

The record tells that the men of the party put the seven women on top of the boulder, and the men stood about the base, fighting the Indians. Twelve of the Norsemen were killed and the others escaped after the women were taken prisoners and carried away by the Indians.

Later, six of the survivors returned to the scene of the battle. They dug a grave near the rock and buried their dead, who had been stripped of everything they possessed by the Indians.⁹

In a follow-up article, Prof. Opsjon cited additional discoveries he said were proof of Viking incursions in the Pacific Northwest around the same time: "Other accounts of Norse travel in 1010 have been discovered on the Frazier River in British Columbia; on the Columbia River near Vantage Ferry, Washington; in Grant County, Washington; on the Columbia River near its mouth; and in Tillamook County, Oregon."

When some eastern academics questioned Prof. Opsjon's findings about the Spokane rock, he challenged them to visit the site before passing judgment: "The evidence is absolute and conclusive on the Spokane runic



Archeologists dig at what the establishment calls possibly only the second Viking settlement site they have found in North America so far. This National Geographic photo shows a stone from a hearth where Viking blacksmiths worked on iron. The ore was not hard rock but what is called bog iron, produced by various bacteria that, over thousands of years, turn ferrous oxide into insoluble ferric oxide, which can be dug up and smelted into iron. (The iron industries in Russia and the United States initially depended on bog iron as well as the Vikings.) This site is at Point Rosee in south-western Newfoundland, which is not to be confused with Point Rosie on the island's south-eastern coast. The famous first-rediscovered Viking settlement of l'Anse aux Meadows is at the northern tip of Newfoundland Island. The Point Rosee site was discovered by a space satellite looking in the near-infrared spectrum, which detected buried walls. Digging revealed, among other things, a carnelian bead from India, similar to ones found at known Viking sites. Sarah Parcak is the lead investigator of the new site.



A REAL VIKING HELMET

This is the only actual Viking helmet that has somehow survived down the ages, found in the Gjermundbu (in Ringerike in Norway) mound burial. It is made from four iron plates in what is called the “spangenhelm” pattern, with a “spectacles” guard around the eyes, which was possibly more of a liability than an asset. All free Norsemen were expected to own armor and weapons and carry them at all times—no “gun control” here. The Havamal, given by Odin, father of all the gods, no less, gives sage advice: “Don’t leave your weapons lying about behind your back in a field; you never know when you may need them all of a sudden.” But contrary to the stereotypes, horns and wings were rarely if ever sported on Viking helmets, and probably most Vikings en masse did not even wear iron helmets, which were expensive and heavy, so that unless you were a chieftain or king you probably would not have one. Painters seem to have invented the horned-helmeted Viking image in the 19th century—but horns were only worn on ceremonial helmets—the horns would be a hindrance in actual combat—and heavy to carry during a voyage on a long boat. Most Viking warriors likely wore light-weight leather helmets covered by hoods or caps against the weather. Despite the reality, horned helmets have become synonymous with Vikings in the popular mind. A temporary misidentification of a bronze age carving in Sweden with a horned helmet as “Viking” did not help matters, although this was corrected in 1874.

rock, and I invite any gentlemen of science who consider themselves qualified to translate runic script to make their own independent investigations.”¹⁰

So far as is known, none of Prof. Opsjon’s detractors ever took him up on his offer.

He summed up his case for the Spokane runes this way: “They are not Indian markings. They are true runic characters as I have known them from intensified study for many years, and they tell a vivid connected story.”¹¹

Regrettably, weathering and vandalism have obliterated most of the message on the boulder. However, oral history of the region’s Clallam tribe corroborates much of the story. Shortly after the revelations in Spokane, a newspaper in Seattle interviewed a Clallam tribal leader:

[He] said the strain of those Norse invaders, who pushed the prows of their Viking ships through Puget Sound waters long before Columbus discovered America, may still be found in comparatively fair-haired, light-skinned members of his people.

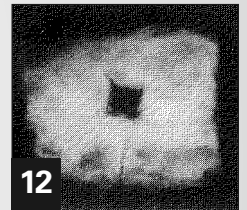
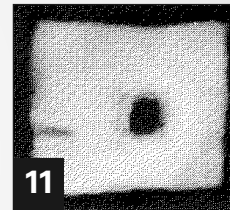
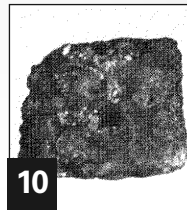
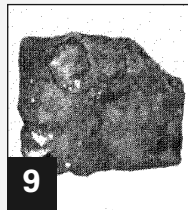
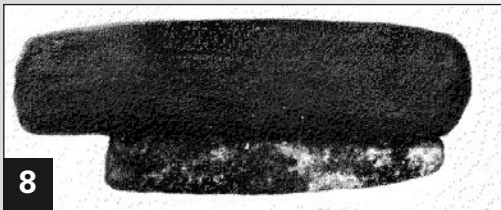
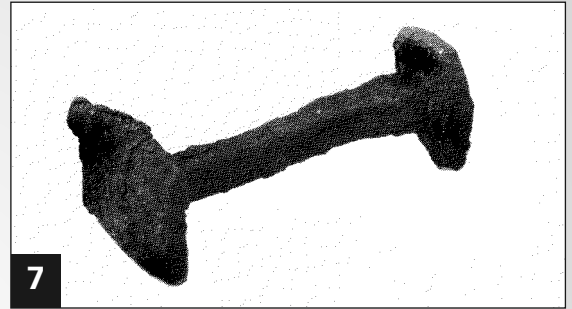
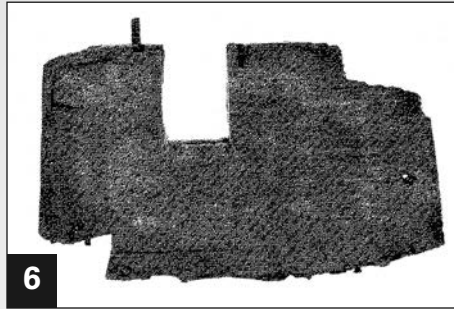
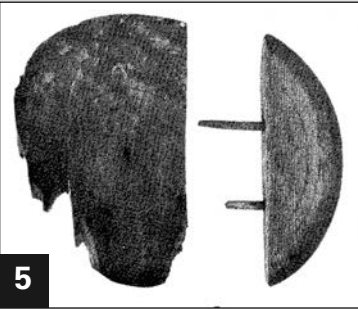
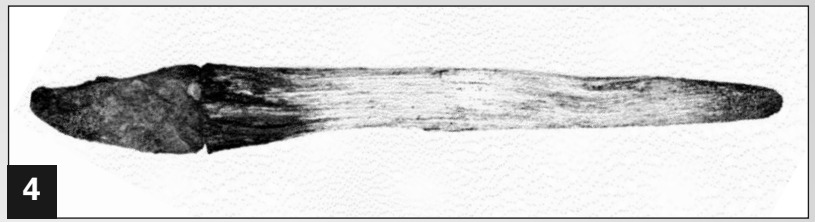
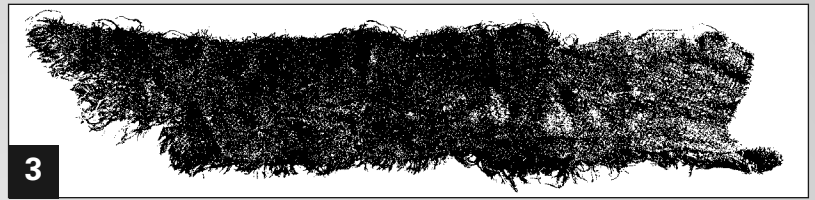
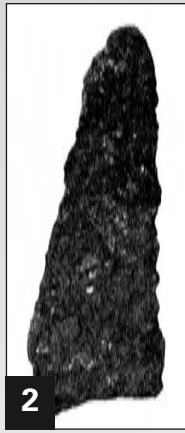
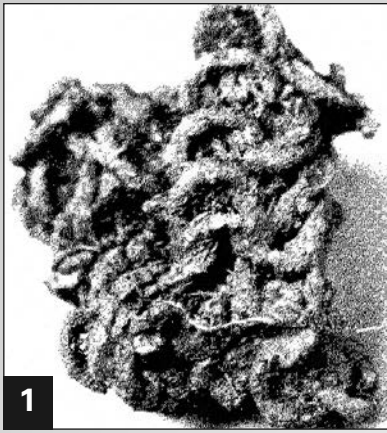
[He] said his grandfather told of big blond men who came in three ships to what is now the British Columbia coast generations ago. In six moons, one of the boats sailed away. The other blond giants remained. One of the men who sailed away stole [a Clallam woman. The Clallams] swore revenge. Some of the white men were killed in battle, and the women with long white hair were captured.

The man added that his grandmother told him the deadly encounter with the white invaders took place at a big rock near Spokane.¹²

Farther south, in central Oregon, is what appears to be an 11th-century Viking version of “Kilroy was here.” Found on a remote cliff face, the incised characters are in a style of runes used in Sweden and Denmark from the 9th through 12th centuries. The message includes a name (either “Rai” or “Rani”), “20 years” (perhaps his age or time in service) and the date “1057.”¹³

Early travelers in south-central Oregon encountered what may have been a series of Viking trail markers, as described in an 1885 issue of *American Antiquarian* magazine:

In traveling through the Klamath Lake country, one continually sees rocks piled one upon the other. It is almost impossible to dislodge them, they are so stationary. The common form is where



FINDS IGNORED BY COURT HISTORIANS

During the 1978 and 1979 field seasons, working in the Bache peninsula region on the east coast of Ellesmere Island in Canada's North West Territories, a number of artifacts mostly of European manufacture and presumably related to Norse activities were found, located in winter house ruins from the Old Thule culture. The finds were made at three sites specifically: Skraeling Island, Haa Island and the Knud peninsula.

TOP ROW: 1) A chunk of chainmail, found about a foot below the sod in a ruined Viking house; 2) iron blade or point containing traces of nickel and copper; 3) large piece of woolen cloth woven with a 2/2 twill with a thread count of about 9 x 6 per cm, evidently a common Norse thread count; 4) iron knife blade inset in a handle made of musk-ox horn.

MIDDLE ROW: 5) Two sections of barrel bottoms secondarily joined and decorated with incised circles; 6) piece of oak wood with wooden dowels inset, probably once part of a box; 7) iron boat rivet, possibly from a Viking long ship.

BOTTOM ROW: 8) Iron knife blade set in a wooden handle,

found in central area of "festival structure," house No. 4; 9, 10) two square boat rivet sections; 11-12) radiograph images of the same, showing the square holes in the plates.

All illustrations and information on this page are from: Schledermann, Peter, "Notes on Norse Finds from the East Coast of Ellesmere Island, N.W.T.," *Arctic*, Vol 33, No. 3, 1980. The publisher, the Arctic Institute of North America is a nonprofit, tax-exempt research and educational organization, founded in 1945.

NOTE: According to the researchers, the iron fragments presented were subjected to X-ray diffraction and non-destructive X-ray fluorescence. Further analyses were done on an ARL EMX SM electron microprobe using the pure metals as standards. Analyses were conducted and indicated that both terrestrial and meteoric iron fragments were presented in the artifact assemblages. Two iron pieces showed a nickel content of 6.6% and 7.0%, suggesting the source area to be the Cape York meteorites (Buchwald and Graff-Petersen, 1976). The nickel content of the terrestrial iron pieces ranged between 0.06% and 0.07%.

several flat and at the same time rounded rocks the size of a hat or larger are placed on each other to the number of four or five. The piling process is generally upon large boulders.¹⁴

Other evidence suggests Vikings explored as far down the continent's west coast as Lower California.

(A likely explanation for the absence of coastal cairns south of British Columbia is that while such markers would be useful for someone navigating through an area with multiple channels and large islands, they'd be unnecessary along the essentially channel-free and island-free coasts of Washington, Oregon and California.)

Oral history of the Seri tribe tells of a strange ship rounding the southern tip of the Baja Peninsula and sailing into the Gulf of California. It recounts the arrival "a long time ago" of the "Come from Afar Men." These strangers, who are described as having "white" hair and beards, were accompanied by women with "red" hair. They landed on the gulf island of Tiburon in a "long boat with a head like a snake."

The visitors proceeded to catch and render whales, after which they sailed back toward the sea. However, their ship ran aground and was wrecked by breakers. The survivors were adopted into the Mayo tribe and are said to account for a few individuals in each generation of the tribe born with blond hair and blue eyes.¹⁵

Higher water levels during the Viking era would have allowed ships to sail from the Gulf of California into the now-landlocked Salton Sea. According to one early white settler in the area: "I ran into a tribe of Indians that were fascinating. They had blue eyes, lighter skin tones than other Indian tribes, and their hair was red in color."

A tribal chief told the man that two strange ships had arrived in the area a long time ago. The Indians killed the men aboard, but the women were adopted by the tribe.¹⁶

If some other accounts are true, Viking visitors may have left more than their genes in the Salton Sea area. There've been a number of reports over the years by people who say they've seen Viking-style ships partially buried in what is now desert terrain.

In 1898, an Indian was gathering wood in the desert when he spied part of a large "canoe" sticking out of a

sand hill. He said it had a long "neck" with the head of a strange beast on the end of it and round metal "plates" hanging on its side. The Indian considered the find a bad omen and never went back.¹⁷

In 1916, a couple was having a picnic when the man spotted something odd protruding from a sand dune above them. When he climbed up to investigate, he said he found it was the front of a wooden ship. The man claimed he sat atop it to convince himself he wasn't seeing things. When he paid a return visit to the spot later, he discovered that shifting sand had reburied the ship.¹⁸

In 1926, a group of people collecting desert wildflowers stumbled upon the same (or a similar) ship. One member of the group reportedly removed a metal shield from the side of the vessel before an earthquake sent them scurrying for their lives. There is no record of what became of his souvenir.¹⁹

Around 1930, a Mexican man discovered a ship on the floor of a desert canyon on the California-Mexico border. He said a rock on the canyon wall above the craft had writing that he didn't recognize and was neither Spanish or English. The ship had a long curving bow he likened to a swan's neck and round metal disks shaped like a "tortilla" on its side. The man took one of the disks home to show his wife, but she said he threw it away when it rusted.²⁰

“

A group of fierce White warriors came into the land, brandishing spears and battle axes.

In 1933, a couple was camping in what is now the Anza-Borrego State Park in San Diego County when an old prospector visited their campsite with a strange tale: He had recently seen an old ship high up on the side of a canyon wall nearby. Skeptical but curious, the couple followed the old man's directions and were amazed to find the scene was just as he had described.

The wooden ship appeared ancient. It had a curved bow and circular indentations along both sides that looked like they could once have held shields. They could not see the ship's interior from the canyon floor, and the sand and shale wall was too unstable to climb. They made mental notes of what they had seen, and the woman (who was a librarian) researched ancient craft to try to identify it. She concluded it most resembled a Viking ship.

The couple planned to return to the site with a camera, but before they could do so, the great Long Beach earthquake struck southern California. They later dis-

covered the canyon wall had collapsed, and the ship was now buried under tons of earth.²¹

If these ships are in fact Viking, the thinking is they may have been cut off from the Gulf of California by a sudden seismic event or else their crews fell victim to hostile natives.

Finally, hardy Vikings evidently trekked as far inland as central Arizona.

Indian oral history of the area around Red Rock near Tucson tells of tall white men with red beards who arrived several hundred years before the Spanish conquistadors and worked local metal mines. According to one tribal elder: "A group of fierce white warriors in strange costumes came into the land, brandished spears and battle axes, and killed many of our brothers. These invaders screamed and roared in battle. Our weapons were useless—they were protected by metal shirts."²²

The chainmail-clad Vikings from cooler climes were probably as happy to leave the sweltering Southwest as the Indians were to see them go. ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 *The Tlingit Indians* by Frederica de Laguna.
- 2 *Viking America* by James Enterline.
- 3 *National Geographic*, May 1981.
- 4 *Maclean's*, November 20, 2012.
5. www.forest.facts.tripod.com.
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- 7 *The Orcas Islander* (Orcas Island Historical Society), summer newsletter 2005.
- 8 *Vikingship* (Leif Ericson Society), Vol. 14, No. 2.
- 9 *Spokane (WA) Daily Chronicle*, July 5, 1926.
- 10 *Ellensburg (WA) Daily Record*, July 7, 1926.
- 11 *Ibid.*
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- 13 www.pe.net/merlin/rune.html.
- 14 *Ancient Man: A Handbook of Puzzling Artifacts* by William R. Corliss.
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- 16 *Vikingship*, Vol. 12, No. 3.
- 17 *Lost Cities of North and Central America* by David Hatcher Childress.
- 18 *Treasure Found*, Spring 1984.
- 19 *Ibid.*
- 20 *Fate*, January 1973.
- 21 *Ibid.*
- 22 *Vikingship*, Vol. 12, No. 3.

PHILIP RIFE earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race*.

Vinland Map Controversy: Does it Matter?

BY PHILIP RIFE

“The most exciting single acquisition of the Yale Library in modern times.” That is how Yale University’s librarian described the medieval map presented to the school by an anonymous donor in 1965.¹

The map—believed to have been drawn around 1440 and based on earlier reports of Viking explorers—shows the Northern Hemisphere, including a landmass to the west of Greenland labeled Vinland. While some believe the latter is meant to represent a portion of the North American coast, others are convinced it is just what it appears to be: a large island.

Supporters of Christopher Columbus pounced on a 1974 study by a microscopist that examined the map’s ink and found traces of titanium oxide, a substance only used in the manufacture of ink since 1917.² However, an analysis of the ink performed by a team at the University of California-Davis using a modified cyclotron in 1985 concluded the titanium was present in only trace amounts, consistent with authentic medieval maps.³

A 1987 article put the controversy in perspective: “The Vinland Map is no longer pivotal to the debate over Columbus since archeological discoveries, mostly in northern Canada, have convinced most scholars that the Vikings arrived in America hundreds of years earlier than Columbus’s flotilla. But reputations and scholarly integrity remain at stake.”⁴ ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 Associated Press, 10/11/1965.
- 2 *Fate*, November 1987.
- 3 *Time*, March 10, 1986.
- 4 *Fate*, November 1987.

BIG TROUBLE IN LITTLE EGYPT

When the 'state of Southern Illinois' considered joining the Confederacy

THE DEEP SOUTH WAS NOT BY ANY MEANS the only part of the old union that wanted to secede in 1861. It may surprise some readers to learn that southern Indiana and southern Illinois (called Little Egypt) were hotbeds of pro-Confederate feelings. Little Egyptians wanted to secede from the Land of Lincoln. One of the main reasons it did not was due to the efforts of one lone man, the controversial John A. Logan.

BY CLINT LACY

The southern third of the state of Illinois, including such cities as Cairo, is known as “Little Egypt,” perhaps for its fertile soil. The author tells of the strong movement in this non-slaveholding Northern state to support the Confederate cause in the War for Southern independence. Some Little Egypt men attempted to secede from the rest of the Prairie State and join the Confederacy as the state of Southern Illinois. One man influential on the opposites side—to the surprise of many—was John A. Logan, one of only three individuals mentioned in the Illinois State anthem.

Logan, a politician as well as a celebrated military leader (he was the only volunteer to rise through the ranks to general in the Union Army), later ran for U.S. vice president in 1884 with presidential candidate James G. Blaine, GOP senator from Maine. (By a narrow margin, Democ-

rat Grover Cleveland was elected.)

Ed Gleeson, in his book *Illinois Rebels*, wrote:

One of the many exaggerations that continues to surface in American history is the notion that southern Illinois during the War Between the States was a hotbed of pro-Confederate activities, with Rebel spies lurking behind every tree from Cairo all the way up to Mount Vernon and Vandalia. This notion cannot, however, be supported by historical facts.¹

It is true that southern Illinois men joined the cause of the Union in greater numbers than their northern Illinois counterparts, but this was for a number of reasons, one of which was John A. Logan.

Southern Illinois was settled by farming families from Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. Their hearts and sympathies lay solidly with the South, some in the form of secession, others in opposition to



The Battle of Shiloh in April 1862 was the first major battle in the west during Abe Lincoln's War. Shown here, a Union shell explodes near a mounted Confederate officer while his infantrymen advance. Present at the battle were the men of the Southern Illinois Company, officially known as Tennessee Company G, fighting for the South, led by their captain, Thorndike Brooks, along with 1st Lt. Hibert A. Cunningham, 2nd Lt. Harry Hopper and Brevet 2nd Lt. Harvey Hayes, all of southern Illinois. They, like many in southern Illinois, bore allegiance to the South.

HERITAGE IMAGES/NEWSCOM

the war of Northern aggression. Logan, a local lawyer and politician, knew the hearts of his constituents, and it was rumored that he would declare for the South. According to Gleeson, if Logan "had declared for the Confederacy, as he strongly indicated that he was going to do instead of declaring for the Union as he actually did in August, 1861, the numbers of southern Illinois soldiers in the two armies would have been a lot more than they were. In fact, Logan could have raised the "First Illinois Confederate Regiment."²

Rumors abounded regarding John A. Logan and on which side he was to align himself and "Egypt" as southern Illinois was (and is) called. As men in southern Illinois heard of these rumors they started to meet, plan for the future and hope for a Confederate regiment led by Logan.

Twelve of these men met at a prominent bar in Marion, Illinois on April 15, 1861 (three days after Fort

Sumter, South Carolina was fired upon) the same day that Abraham Lincoln issued his call to the states to furnish 75,000 troops to put down the "rebellion," as he called it. Two of the 12 men, Hibert Cunningham and John Cunningham, were John A. Logan's brother-in-law and father-in-law. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the subject of secession.

In addition to the Cunninghams, the group included the prominent Williamson County resident Harry Hopper, a local telegraph operator who was born in Tennessee. According to Gleeson:

Henry Hopper issued his own proclamation (the same day as Lincoln's call for troops) that same afternoon and nailed it to the Williamson County courthouse in Marion, a town that boasted considerable "secession spirit." The document called for a meeting to take place that very evening at 8:00 in a prominent Marion saloon. Included on

the agenda were items such as resistance to federal recruitment, recognition of Southern independence, promoting states rights' legislation in Springfield, and preparing a movement that would eventually remove the 18 southern counties of the Prairie State from the federal union as the Confederate state of Southern Illinois!

Harry authorized himself to send a wire west to Carbondale, inviting the "concerned citizens" of Jackson County to attend the meeting, all the while convinced that he had the support of Congressman Logan, who was in the process of moving his residence from Carbondale to Marion.⁴

The other nine men attending the meeting were A.T. Benson, Thorndike Brooks, G.W. Goddard, Isaiah Harris, Harvey Hays, Peter Keifer, James D. Manier, William Scurlock and James Washburn.

A resolution was drawn up by Hopper, which read:

That we, the citizens of Williamson County, firmly believing from the distracted conditions of our country—the same being brought about by the elevation to power of a strictly sectional party—the coercive policy of which toward the seceded states will drive all the border slave states from the federal union, and cause them to join the Southern Confederacy.

That, in such event, the interest of the citizens of southern Illinois imperatively demand at their hands a division of the state. We hereby attach ourselves to use all means in our power to effect the same, and attach ourselves to the Southern Confederacy.

That, in our opinion, it is the duty of the present administration to withdraw all the troops of the federal government that may be stationed in Southern forts, and acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, believing that such a course would be calculated to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

That in view of the fact that it is probable that the present governor of the state of Illinois (Richard Yates) will call upon the citizens of the same to take up arms for the purpose of subjecting the people of the South, we hereby enter our protest against such a course, and as loyal citizens, will refuse, frown down, and forever oppose the same.

Gleeson notes that the vote was 11 for and one against, the dissenting party being A.T. Benson, who was promptly knocked down by Henry Hays.⁵

While Gleeson's *Illinois Rebels* is an excellent source for the men who eventually left their state to

join the 15th Tennessee Infantry (Confederate) he has a habit of downplaying the sympathy for the South in "Little Egypt."

For instance, Gleeson writes that only one person from Carbondale (Jackson County, Illinois) attended the meeting. Additional evidence proves that this was not the case and that a separate secession meeting was held in Carbondale. According to Sam Lattuca, editor of the Marion (Illinois) Historic Preservation website:

Thanks to Daniel H. Brush, the founder of Carbondale, and his pioneer memoirs *Growing Up With Southern Illinois*, historians today have one of the most complete lists of early Southern sympathizers. Brush listed 23 men who took part in a meeting in Carbondale to declare the city for the South if it came to war. The meeting date was after the surrender of Fort Sumter (Sat., April 13, 1861) and before Illinois troops passed through Carbondale on their way to garrison Cairo (Mon., April 22, 1861). Brush said he learned of the meeting a few days after it happened. He was in mid-sentence describing his indignation when he put down his pen and the book ended.⁶

Brush listed the following men as being in attendance at the Carbondale, Illinois meeting:

- Jefferson Allen, Marion attorney
- William Joshua Allen, son of a former U.S. congressman and former business partner with Logan he served as a U.S. attorney under the Pierce administration, and was a former state representative. Allan took part in both the Carbondale and Marion secession meetings as well as a later meeting that tried to rescind the secession resolutions. Allan won election in 1862 for John A. Logan's vacated seat. He was arrested for disloyalty on Aug. 15 of that year and was reelected while imprisoned with other southern Illinoisans.
- Thorndike Brooks, secessionist who attempted to conduct a raid on the Big Muddy River railroad bridge guarded by Union soldiers. He formed a company of Confederate soldiers and led them out of Marion, Illinois on May 25, 1861. Brooks attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in the 15th Tennessee Infantry, C.S.A., a unit that fought bravely at Belmont, Missouri, Shiloh, Tennessee and Perryville, Kentucky. [See related item on page 20.—Ed.]
- Anderson Corder, chairman of the Carbondale, Illinois secession meeting. He had a son that fought for the Confederacy and stated that if he were younger, would have fought for the South as well.
- John M. Cunningham, former sheriff of William-

son County, former state representative and father-in-law to John A. Logan. Though he was a secessionist he entered into a secret agreement with his son-in-law. He pledged loyalty to Logan and was later made county clerk. (In other words he was bought off. The question is this: Was he bought off not to embarrass Logan or did Logan buy him off to buy his secrecy in regard to Logan's alleged Southern sympathies?)

- Eubanks (first name unknown), said to have been a friend of Thorndike Brooks and who allegedly tried to get Brush (the Carbondale) telegraph operator to provide information on the movement of Union troop into the county.

- James Hampton, former Illinois Legislature solon. Hampton served on the Carbondale committee to draft secession resolutions. Afterward he moved to Missouri.

- Henry Hopper was a participant at both the Carbondale and Marion secession meetings, eventually joining Thorndike Brooks and the "southern Illinois" company choosing to fight for the South.

- Robert Hundley, who helped organize the 128th Illinois Regiment (Union) in 1862. He was later discharged and accused of conspiring to work with Missouri Confederate Gen. M. Jeff Thompson to help deliver Cairo, Illinois to the Confederacy.

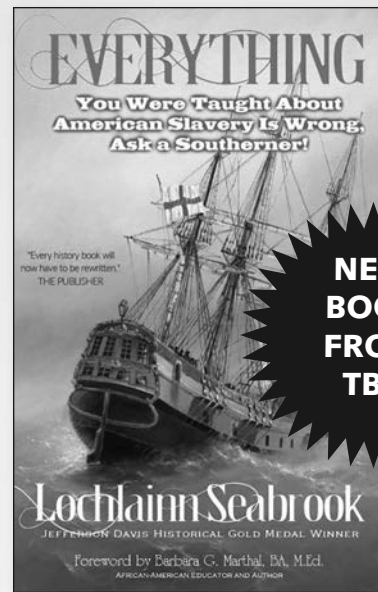
These dozen men were later referred to as Jeff Davis's 12 Apostles."

Many local businessmen, tradesmen and planters from Marion and Carbondale, who supported secession, had close ties with John A. Logan. In fact, Sam Lattuca writes: "Milo Erwin's 1876 *History of Williamson County* was the first history written after the Civil War to include information on Williamson County's efforts to join the South."

However, close examination of Erwin's dates and statements show that he was at best incorrect in his history, or at worst was covering up the extent secession fever gripped the county in order not to implicate local hero John A Logan, who was at the time head of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union war veterans organization, as well as U.S. senator who was a friend of President Ulysses S. Grant and had presidential aspirations of his own.

Erwin wrote about many of the men on Brush's list. They are not repeated here. The following are additional names Erwin wrote about in regard to Confederate sympathies:

George Aiken (quartermaster of the 128th Illinois Infantry stationed at Cairo who attempted



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Blackjack Logan

Unlike most politicians, John A. Logan played a pivotal part in military matters. Shown at left with his wife and family, he was nicknamed “Blackjack” or “Black John” due to his dark eyes and swarthy complexion. He almost single-handedly prevented southern Illinois from seceding and joining the Confederacy. Even his own in-laws attended a meeting at which they expected Logan to throw his support to the Confederacy—yet they were stunned to learn of his subterfuge in supporting the Union instead. Bizarrely and inexplicably, he fought at Bull Run as a volunteer in a Michigan regiment while he was a U.S. representative for Illinois, and eventually became a Yankee major general. After the war, in 1873, “Blackjack” helped pass a law prohibiting any Blacks from settling in the state of Illinois.

to get the regiment to work in conjunction with M. Jeff Thompson, brigadier general of the Missouri State Guard’s 1st Military District, to turn Cairo over to the Confederates).

Additional names include: Robert M. Allen, G.C. Campbell, Marion C. Campbell, Dr. Hohn Clemison, William Cook, William Crain, William Davis, Judge A.D. Duff, George W. Goddard, Isaiah Harris, Harvey Hays, Charley Goodall, Peter Keifer, Robert Kelley, B.F. Lowe, George W. Lowe, Joshua Lowe, James D. Manier, D.L. Pulley, R.J. Pulley, William Scurlock, W.R. Tinker, James M. Washburne, Wheeler (first name not recorded) and Dr. Samuel H. Bundy.⁷

After the secession meeting in Marion, Col. Benjamin F. Prentiss learned of the plot and threatened the town. A.T. Benson, fearing the worst, organized a group of citizens to repeal the secession resolutions. Upon hearing the news (which Benson was quick to forward to Prentiss) Col. Prentiss at Cairo is said to have responded by stating: “I’m glad to see them. The resolutions of secession would have caused you folks trouble; but now all will be all right.”⁸

Henry Hopper and Thorndike Brooks would lead over 30 men out of Illinois into Kentucky, where they recruited over 30 more men that would become Company G, 15th Tennessee Confederate Infantry.

An Aug. 29, 2007, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said:

As federal forces slowly took control of the state, these people were forced to meet secretly or go underground. A mob in DuQuoin rescued a knot of deserters from a deputy marshal. There was talk of making a raid on Jacksonville, a known abolitionist town, by a group camped at Apple Creek. Jacksonville had incurred copperhead wrath for its *Journal* having dared to print the Knights’ constitution and secret oath. There were minor riots in Peoria, Joliet and Mount Sterling on draft registration day.

It was also necessary for a contingent of federal troops to guard the Illinois Central Bridge over the Big Muddy River during most of the war’s duration. By the end of the war, the Knights of the Golden Circle probably had about 100,000 members scattered throughout the state.

The Centennial History of Illinois in Vol. 3 gives a good account of the Clingman group:

Armed resistance on the part of anti-war forces was a constant fear in the minds of Union men. A heavy demand for Colt revolvers, guns, and ammunition was noticed by storekeepers, whose supplies were drained by buyers from copperhead districts and guerrilla bands formed in the rural regions of southern Illinois.

Mulberry Grove was said to be a hotbed of

secessionist activity. In rebel places like Hurricane and Shoal Creek, “secesh” songs were sung at gatherings. The outlaws were derisively called copperheads because they struck without warning, like the deadly snake.

James Langdon, a Quincy surveyor, wrote a letter to Gen. Jacob Ammen saying, “There is no place in the state . . . where treason is spoken so boldly as in this city.”⁹

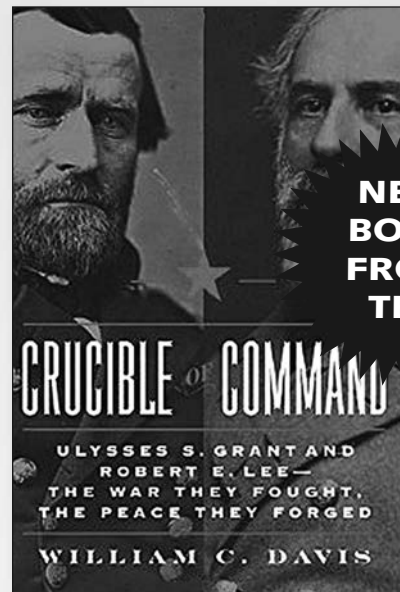
Democrats won the Illinois Legislature in 1861 and by 1862 were instrumental in making changes to the state constitution such as giving more representation to the southern Illinois districts, prohibition of the immigration of blacks into the state as well as prohibiting blacks who were already residents from voting.¹⁰

Information found on the Illinois Periodicals Online website states that:

Desertion from the Union Army and attempts to capture deserters also became a source of disension on the Illinois home front. Opponents of the war often encouraged desertion, while the Army’s efforts to arrest deserters in southern Illinois sometimes met with civilian resistance. Deserters were concealed, and armed mobs often greeted their would-be captors. Mandatory enlistment under the Conscription Act of 1863 was extremely unpopular in Charleston, Jacksonville, and Vandalia. An armed mob drove Union officers in charge of enlistment from various parts of Fulton County in protest of the conscription law. The officers were actually attacked, and at least two fatal shootings were reported. Another mob at Olney threatened to burn the town if the local enrollment lists were not surrendered. In Union County, a guerrilla band assaulted Unionists and destroyed their property. Confederate sympathizers in southern Illinois sometimes practiced intimidation tactics, beating and shooting those who supported the Union war effort.

Such vigilantism was practiced by both sides. One regiment largely comprised of soldiers from southern Illinois was arrested and placed under guard at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in March 1863 because so many had deserted and the remainder was fraternizing with the enemy.¹¹

In fact, John A. Logan is said to have hated abolitionists, and he was not the only one in his family. After he raised a regiment for the Union, his own mother stated she did not wish to see him again, and his sister Annie proclaimed: “Damn you, I hope you get killed before you get to Cairo!” Annie’s husband had already enlisted with the Confederacy.¹²



Crucible of Command *Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee:* *The War They Fought, the* *Peace They Forged*

NEW! By William C. Davis. They met in person only four times, yet these two men—Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee—determined the outcome of America’s most divisive war and cast larger-than-life shadows over their reunited nation. They came from vastly different backgrounds. Differing circumstances colored their outlooks on life: Lee, the melancholy realist; Grant, the incurable optimist. Then came the Civil War that made them both commanders of armies and heroes to the multitudes of Americans who rightfully place them in the pantheon of our greatest soldiers. Forged in battle as generals, these two very different men became almost indistinguishable in their instincts, attributes, attitudes and skills in command. Each the subject of innumerable biographies, Grant and Lee have never before been paired as they are here. Exploring their personalities, their characters, their ethical compasses and their political and military worlds, Davis uses new evidence on both men to find surprising similarities between them, as well as new insights on how their lives prepared them for the war they fought. *Crucible of Command* is both a gripping narrative of the final year of the war and a fresh, revealing portrait of these two great commanders. Hardback, 688 pages, #740, \$32.50 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Use the form in the back of this issue to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Information from the Illinois.Gov website states that much of the desertion of southern Illinois soldiers from the ranks of the Union Army was due directly to their opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation. Most of these men were from the 109th Illinois Infantry who claimed that they, “would lie in the woods until moss grew on their backs rather than help free the slaves.”¹³

The 109th was the only regiment to be disbanded in its entirety for disloyalty.

Many of the men who deserted the Union Army in southern Illinois did so because of the conscription law as well as the Emancipation Proclamation. When they returned some worked with the Knights of the Golden Circle, some formed independent companies to resist arrest and return to the ranks, some formed to intimidate Unionists and some formed groups to take advantage of the situation.

In “Little Egypt” the war took on a personal tone, much like in the neighboring states of Kentucky and Missouri.

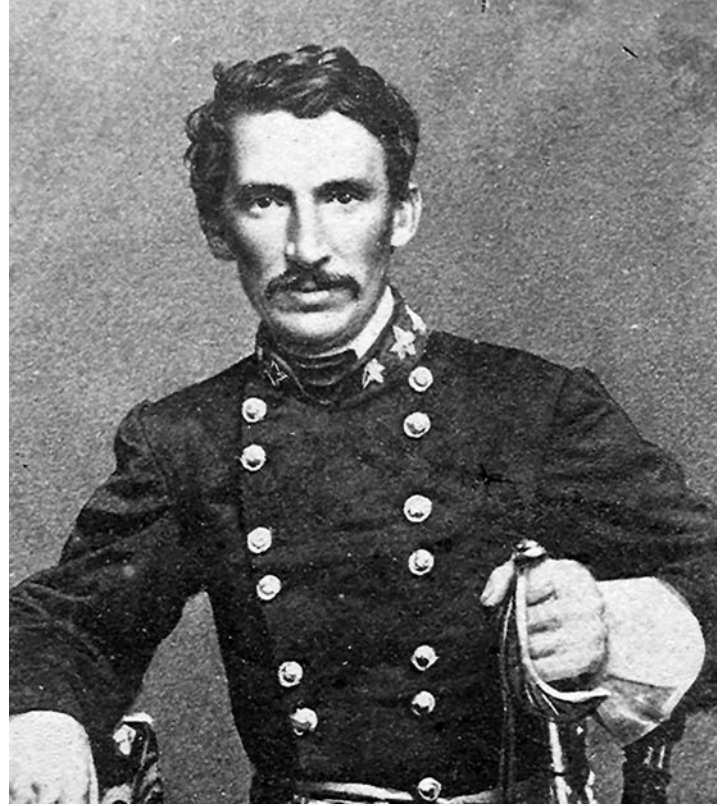
An example of just how personal the war was can be found in the story of Lemuel Lawrence and Marble Camden. These men were neighbors and owned adjoining farms. Lawrence was a rabid Unionist while Marble was a Peace Democrat, vocally against the Lincoln administration and the war. It is said that Marble Camden was unhappy with the fact that his son left to join the Union Army.

In February 1862 Lemuel (now Lt. Lawrence of the 6th Illinois Cavalry) was stationed in Shawneetown, Illinois. He was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky. The route would take him directly past his property and consequently, the property of his neighbor Marble Camden, who he intended to convert into a Unionist (by force).

Marble Camden was warned of the impending visit by Lt. Lawrence. When Lawrence and six other members of his unit arrived, Marble grabbed his shotgun and attempted to flee out the back door. Lt. Lawrence fired at Camden, striking him in the hand. Marble Camden returned fire. Buckshot ripped into Lt. Lawrence’s arm.

When Marble Camden’s son ran to the back door he almost ran into Lt. Lawrence, who promptly shot him in the stomach. Marble’s daughter Elizabeth picked up a revolver and shot Lt. Lawrence in the back, ending the confrontation.

The other soldiers did not interfere or attempt to harm the family (most likely because they knew their



Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson, the “Missouri Swamp Fox.” At one time there was a move afoot by Southern sympathizers to overthrow the local government and hand Cairo, Illinois over to Gen. Thompson and his men. It failed.

leader was in the wrong). Marble and Mac Camden as well as Lt. Lawrence lived through the ordeal. Marble was eventually acquitted for shooting Lemuel Lawrence, though he would later lose his farm through legal trickery when he decided to file a civil suit against Lawrence after the war.¹⁴

George Aiken, former quartermaster for the 128th Illinois Infantry, formed a company after an unsuccessful coup attempt to turn Cairo, Illinois over to Confederate Gen. M. Jeff Thompson.

Milo Erwin in his book *The History of Williamson County* wrote:

After George Aikin was frustrated in his efforts to sell out the 128th, at Cairo, he went to Missouri, and got Allen Glide and Charley Glide, and came back here. These, and his son John Aikin, are the ones supposed to compose the “Aikin Gang.” This gang flourished here in the spring of 1863, in the north part of the county, during which time several murders were committed, and no less than 50 of our citizens robbed.¹⁵

According to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (previously quoted in this article):

The most notorious group in the state was the Clingman Gang that operated mostly in Bond, Fayette, and Montgomery counties. The

group was led by Josiah Woods, a native of Missouri, who often used the alias Clingman. They made various claims about being members of the Confederate Army, but they mainly were a bunch of renegades who terrorized the surrounding countryside. They sometimes wore the butter-nut-colored pin or badge that marked them as Copperheads. They camped out in the woods by day and committed most of their foul acts under the cover of darkness.

The *Post-Dispatch* also stated:

Some said that Clingman intended to set up a confederacy with Havana as the capital. A heavily wooded area north of Van Burensburg was a favorite campsite of the Clingman ruffians who sometimes numbered more than 100 men.¹⁶

In March, 1864 soldiers on furlough from the 54th Illinois returned to Charelston, Illinois, the town in which the regiment was raised. Rumors circulated that they were going to force Southern sympathizers to take the oath of allegiance.

When they got to Charleston the atmosphere was not welcoming. *The Civil War Gazette* published an account of this incident stating:

There was a confrontation between a copperhead and soldier. At first, only words were exchanged, but soon they turned to shouting and fisticuffs. Both drew their pistols, but it was the citizen who shot first, mortally wounding the soldier. Before the soldier died, however, he fired back, immediately killing the citizen. Then all hell broke loose. The Peace Democrats, who were well armed, pulled their squirrel rifles and shotguns and opened fire on the two companies of Illinois troops. The soldiers had stacked arms and were caught off guard. As the troops ran for cover, the county sheriff stormed out of the courthouse to try and settle the dispute. Instead, he picked up a gun and sided with the Democrats.¹⁷

In all 54 citizens were arrested (but later acquitted) and the sheriff fled to Canada. The sheriff eventually returned, stood trial and was found innocent.

After the war was over John A. Logan returned to Williamson County. Many of the residents felt betrayed

CLINT LACY is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*, a 171-page softcover book detailing the Wilson Christmas Day Massacre of Confederate soldiers and their families by Union forces on Pulliam's Farm in the Ozarks (\$17, item #725. Available from TBR.

by his actions. After the war Logan ran for office as a Republican and moved his family to Chicago. It is during this time that rumors once again began to circulate about his allegiance at the beginning of the war.

According to *Little Egypt in the Civil War*:

It is during this election period, that Democrats of southern Illinois, who used to love Logan, attacked him viciously, using the prewar silence as a weapon. Democrats stated that Logan had called the war, "a damned abolition crusade," claiming he had recruited an "Egyptian corps" for the rebellion. (Cole, 400-401). . . .

The postwar mystery of John Logan was deepened when his family members became involved. Logan's wife Mary Logan came to his defense in 1866. She went to Marion and obtained eight signatures of men who served with Logan in Little Egypt, saying that the charges against Logan by the Cairo Democrats were untrue. However, of these eight men, six said that their consent was not given, and that they felt the charges against Logan were fair. (Cole p. 402) To make matters more complex, men from the 15th Tennessee began to speak up on Logan's involvement in Marion, and the recruitment to the Confederacy. Frank Metcalf fully defended his statement that John Logan had met with him and Hibert Cunningham on May 4, 1861.¹⁸ ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Illinois Rebels: A Civil War History of G Company 15th Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry*, Guild Press of Indiana, 1.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

5 *Ibid.*

6 Sam Lattuca, editor of the Marion (Illinois) Historic Preservation website found at: www.mihp.org.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Illinois Rebels*, Gleeson, 6.

9 "Treason Raises its Head in Southern Illinois During Civil War," Nunes, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Aug. 29, 2007.

http://www.stltoday.com/suburban-journals/treason-raises-its-head-in-southern-illinois-during-civil-war/article_9aa979ec-9d5e-579f-9e2d-918f81065b97.html

10 "The American Civil War State by State- Illinois", National Park Service. www.nps.gov.

11 "Illinois Copperheads in the American Civil War", Archambault and Barnhardt: <http://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/ih/319615.html>

12 "General John A. 'Black Jack' Logan—Namesake of Logan Township, New Jersey" (Pt. I)—by Ben Carlton. www.gcls.org.

13 National of Historic Places Registration Form, Thompson Brothers Rock Art, www.illinois.gov.

14 "The Battle of Camden: The Only Civil War Action Fought in Johnson County, Illinois," by William R. Carr. www.heritech.com.

15 "History of Williamson County," Erwin. www.genealogytrails.com.

16 "Treason Raises its Head in Southern Illinois During Civil War," Nunes, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Aug. 29, 2007. www.stltoday.com

17 "Riot and Murder in Charleston, Illinois." www.civilwardailygazette.com.

18 "Little Egypt in the Civil War." littleegyptcivilwar.leadr.msu.edu.

'COMPANY G' IN THE CIVIL WAR

The 15th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Company G's formation began in Williamson County, Illinois. It was originally intended to be a southern Illinois Confederate regiment. John A. Logan (who would later become a Union general) met with Hibe Cunningham and Frank Metcalf in Murphysboro, Illinois on May 4, 1861 and encouraged the men to work and recruit for Thorndike Brooks's proposed southern Illinois Confederate regiment. Logan promised the men he would join them after some unfinished business.¹

This was not to be. Apparently Logan received a better offer. This despite very strong Southern sympathy in southern Illinois. After the firing on Fort Sumter in April 1861, the *Cairo (Illinois) Gazette* said:

The statement that the inhabitants of Egypt are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union by force, is unauthorized. No such feeling exists. On the contrary, so far as our observations have extended, the sympathies of our people are mainly with the South. [(Cole p. 253) *The Gazette* went on to say that Cairo] would prosper whether the union was dissolved or not.²

John A. Logan had married John Cunningham's daughter Mary, which made them relatives and later friends. John Cunningham, who had attended both the Carbondale and Marion secession meetings, secretly cut a deal with Logan in which Cunningham would be named deputy in the county and circuit clerk's office. Later he would become the county clerk.

It took John Cunningham's son Hibe longer to be bribed. Hibe Cunningham was captured midway through the war but instead of being made a prisoner, Logan offered him the position of personal aide and gave him the rank of captain. Soon Cunningham was turning his gun on those he had fought with.³

There were 34 men who followed Thorndike

Brooks out of southern Illinois. Additional men were recruited in western Kentucky and western Tennessee.

The men of G Company, 15th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry proved themselves in battle at Belmont, Missouri, Shiloh, Tennessee and Perryville, Kentucky. During the first day of the Battle of Shiloh (Sgt. Frank Metcalf (of Carbondale, Illinois) was credited with holding the line of the 15th Tennessee as well as the Second (Irish) Tennessee infantry during the Federal bombardment by rallying the men around the colors of the 15th. At the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Met-

calf protected his unit's colors from capture despite being wounded four times. When Metcalf could fight no more, Williamson County, Illinois's Spence Blankenship took over to prevent capture of their flag.

Lt. Col. Thorndike Brooks who organized and led the southern Illinois company south was given temporary command of the 15th Tennessee during the first day of the

Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. He achieved what was described as an "unheralded 12-minute stand" in which he held the ground of the Confederate left against the Union right (which was commanded by Gen. Sherman), helping to give the victory to the Confederates.

The war took a severe toll on G Company. Ed Gleeson writes in his book *Illinois Rebels* that: "When [Gen.] Hood marched his ragtag remnant of the Army of Tennessee to the south of Nashville in December 1864, only three of the original 99 members of Company G were still present for duty."⁴ ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Illinois Rebels: A Civil War Unit History of G Company 15th Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry*, Gleeson, Guild Press of Indiana.

2 Little Egypt in the Civil War: littleegyptcivilwar.leadr.msu.edu.

3 Marion, Illinois History Preservation website: mihp.org.

4 *Illinois Rebels: A Civil War Unit History of G Company 15th Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry*, Gleeson, Guild Press.



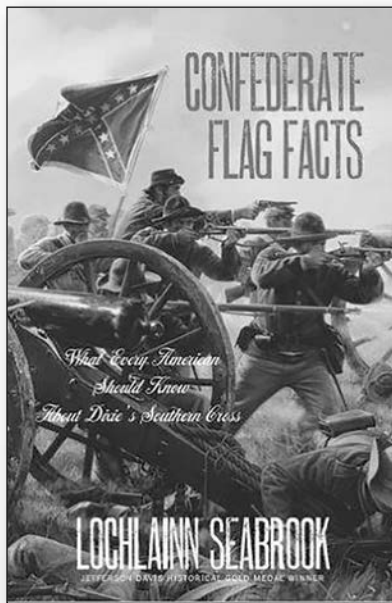
Confederate Flag Facts

What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of “hatred, racism, and slavery,” as liberals maintain? Of course not. It’s the opposite: it’s a symbol of Christian love, universal brotherhood and freedom, but they don’t want you to know that! More importantly, it’s a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor: one that every traditional Southerner is rightfully proud of.

In *Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross*, award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the many falsehoods fabricated by the anti-South movement about the South’s most famous ensign: the Starry Cross (the Confederate battle flag). In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America and its three official flags: the Stars and Bars (the First National), the Stainless Banner (the Second National) and the Blood-Stained Banner (the Third National).

We learn why the Confederate States of America patterned itself on the original U.S.A. (which was actually known as “the Confederate States of America”), even copying her Constitution and flag, all in an effort to preserve the confederate republic of



the American Founding Fathers. In debunking the many myths and lies that liberals have invented about the Confederate flag, a wide range of pertinent topics are covered concerning Lincoln’s War, including secession, slavery and abolition. Special attention is paid to Dixie’s brave “boys in gray,” the Confederate soldier, a unique breed of warrior who was represented by every race.

Mr. Seabrook backs up his in-depth research with numerous eyewitness accounts, both from the Confederacy and the Union. This generously illustrated work, complete with endnotes, an index and a bibliography, is jam-packed with little-known facts about the South and her flags, making it a powerful educational tool. Not just for beginners and enemies of the South, but for seasoned Civil War buffs and writers as well. Pick up your copy of the most informative guide ever written on the Confederate Flag. Give it out to unenlightened friends, neighbors, educators, journalists and politicians, and help combat the leftists’ contrived, malicious and historically inaccurate war on the South and her proud symbols. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, \$22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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All of What You've Been Taught About the Civil War Is Wrong

Prominent Southern scholar Lochlainn Seabrook says it's time for Americans to hear the truth

By Clint Lacy

What you were taught: "The South started the Civil War [The War for Southern independence] by firing the first shot at Fort Sumter South Carolina, on April 12, 1861."

The truth: It is true Dixie fired the opening volley that day. But this does not mean she launched the conflict. In fact, there is indisputable evidence showing the opposite; that it was the North that instigated hostilities, marking the beginning of the War for Southern Independence.

This is the question-and-answer format Award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook uses to tell the South's version of the American Civil War, known to many in the South as the War of Northern Aggression or Lincoln's War.

Seabrook has carefully documented the facts in his bestselling book *Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War Is Wrong: Ask a Southerner*.

There is an old saying that states the victors write the history. And Mr. Seabrook's book proves that just because the victors wrote the history doesn't make it true, in this case about the

The truth is that the South fired the first shot but President Abraham Lincoln tricked them into doing it. As Seabrook explains, Lincoln provoked the Southerners of Charleston, S.C. into firing at a supply ship (escorted by warships) headed to Fort Sumter to relieve the Union contingent, who were supposedly low on supplies.

The truth is that: "Actually, Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard had allowed Anderson [Union commander of Fort Sumter Maj. Robert Anderson] and his troops to purchase groceries in Charleston up until April 5 [1861]. Additionally, every day 'the people of Charleston sent to Sumter a boatload of food supplies, fresh meats, fowls, fruits, vegetables, etc.' The Union soldiers on the island were thus well stocked with victuals and were in no way 'starving,' as some Northern newspapers had been telling their eager readers."

Seabrook goes on to write that:

On April 12, against the advice of his own cabinet and the sentiment of most of the Northern people, Lincoln sent a provisions supply ship to Fort Sumter. Accompanying it were several armed warships bristling with heavily armed troops. Lincoln had meticulously planned out every detail and knew what was about to happen.

Seeing the federal fleet moving through the Charleston harbor toward Fort Sumter, Confederate troops let loose their cannon. For a full 36 hours they bombarded the island, expecting at any moment to receive enemy fire. But the expected Yankee response never came. Why? Because Lincoln had ordered his men not to. It was all a hoax, one meant to goad the Confederacy into firing the first shot.

Seabrook also blows the lid off commonly believed fallacies relating to the causes of the war and the Emancipation Proclamation.

Of the causes he disputes the notion that the war was fought to free the slaves, utilizing Lincoln's own words. Seabrook states:

In the summer of 1861, after impatiently revoking an attempt by one of his officials to emancipate slaves (just one of at least five times he would do this), Lincoln took Lester [abolitionist Rev. Charles Edward Lester] aside and scolded him and other Northern abolitionists who were pushing for emancipation. Said “Honest Abe” sternly:

I think [Massachusetts Sen. Charles] Sumner and the rest of you would upset our applegart altogether if you had your way. . . . We didn’t go into the war to put down slavery, but to put the flag back; and to act differently at this moment, would, I have no doubt, not only weaken our cause, but smack of bad faith; for I never should have had votes enough to send me here, if the people had supposed I should try to use my power to upset slavery. Why, the first thing you’d see would be a mutiny in the Army. No! We must wait until every other means has been exhausted. This thunderbolt will keep.

Not only did Lincoln oppose emancipation, he supported a colonization plan for slaves/former slaves.

Seabrook documents the following facts:

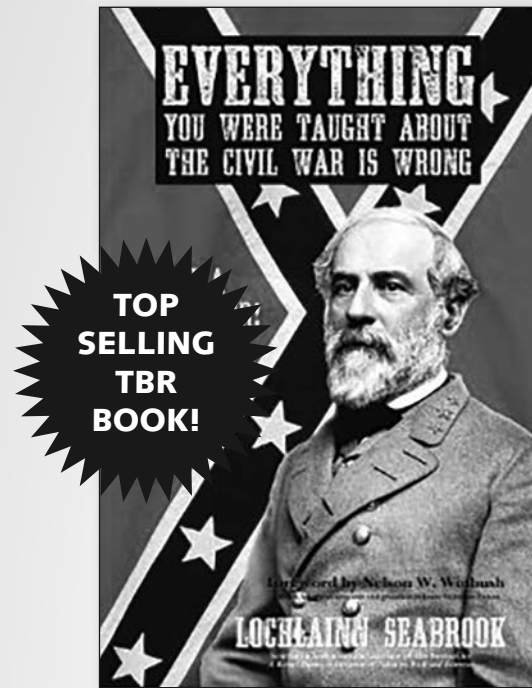
On Oct. 16, 1854 Lincoln gave a speech in Peoria, Illinois stating: “If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do as to the existing institution [slavery] My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia [Africa]—to their own native land.”

The preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation, which Lincoln read to his Cabinet on Sept. 22, 1862, contained the following: “It is my purpose . . . to again recommend . . . that the effort to colonize [that is, deport] persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere . . . will be continued.”

In his Second Annual Message to Congress on Dec. 1, 1862 Lincoln stated: “I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization.”

As a result of Lincoln’s pleas to Congress in 1861-1862, “The U.S. Congress had \$600,000 (about \$15 million in today’s currency) set aside to aid in Lincoln’s colonization plan to send as many free blacks as possible out of the country.”

Another fascinating aspect of Seabrook’s book is while the reader learns about the fact that while Lin-



Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War Is Wrong—Ask a Southerner!

This 266-page book (#729) sells for just \$20 and is loaded from cover to cover with facts about the War for Southern Independence that will knock your socks off. The truth about: how American slavery got its start in the North; how abolition began in the South; Robert E. Lee was an abolitionist; only 4.8% of Southerners owned slaves; Lincoln was a White separatist; Jefferson Davis adopted a Black boy; Davis freed Southern slaves before the North; Lincoln was not against slavery; Lincoln wanted to segregate Blacks; the U.S. was originally called the Confederate States of America; Lincoln won both the 1860 and 1864 elections with less than 50% of the vote; thousands of Blacks and Indians owned slaves; the Northern armies were racially segregated: the Southern armies were integrated: after emancipation, 95% of Blacks remained in the South; approximately 500,000 African-Americans fought for the Confederacy; the original Ku Klux Klan had thousands of dedicated Black members: the South is still recovering from the war; many Northern generals owned slaves; most Southern generals did not own slaves; and more and more! Softcover, 266 pages, #729, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Use the form on page 80 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

coln was publicly advocating emancipation and privately advocating the colonization of blacks, the South was enlisting them. Seabrook cites the following facts: "Unofficially an estimated 300,000 Southern black men armed themselves, enlisted and served heroically under the Rebels' Stars and Bars."

A letter written by former Northern slave Frederick Douglass to Lincoln in 1862 describes an overwhelming number of blacks in the Confederate Army stating, "There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers having muskets on their shoulders and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal [Yankee] troops, and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the federal government and build up that of the traitors and rebels. There were such soldiers at Manassas, and they are probably there still. There is a negro in the [Confederate] Army as well as the fence [not clear what is meant], and our government is likely to find it out before the war comes to an end. That the negroes are numerous in the rebel Army, and do for that Army its heaviest work, is beyond question."

Mr. Nelson Winbush, who wrote the foreword to Seabrook's publication, writes of his grandfather's service as a black Confederate:

At Lookout Mountain my grandfather said the Yankees would start up the mountainside in long lines. When they were en route, the Confederate troops would open fire with small field pieces. A cannon ball would strike the first Yankee and continue down the mountainside killing several soldiers in the single-file line. He stated they were not smart enough to break this long line while trying to make it up the mountainside.

Other interesting facts you will learn in *Everything* include:

While you were taught the Confederate [battle] flag is a symbol of hate, it was actually inspired by the Cross of St. Patrick and the Cross of St. Andrew, making it a Christian symbol (a fact apparently lost on the Southern Baptist Convention's recent resolution repudiating the flag and calling on their members not to fly it).

Secession was, and is, still legal. Our nation was founded on seceding from the British Empire. The states voluntarily entered the union. The Declaration of Independence could literally be called a "states rights" document.

The Ku Klux Klan was actually formed to fight the military occupation of the Southern states and that the period of Reconstruction was actually a "second rebellion," which ended when President Rutherford B. Hayes withdrew the military from them.

While Southern Partisan Rangers were described as "bushwhackers" and "guerrillas" by the Union government and Northern newspapers, they were authorized by the Confederate Congress.

Everything gets it right. Coming in at 265 pages and documented with 1,271 notes, it is an excellent resource for those curious about the real causes of this unnecessary war. ♦

CLINT LACY is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*, a 171-page softcover book detailing the Wilson Christmas Day Massacre of Confederate soldiers and their families by Union forces on Pulliam's Farm in the Ozarks (\$17, item #725, foreword by Prof. Ray Goodwin). Available from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Ave., Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free—Mon.-Thu. 9-5 PT—to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

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SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION CALLS FOR BAN ON BATTLE FLAG

By Clint Lacy

On Tuesday June 14, 2016 the Southern Baptist Convention, at its annual conference passed a resolution against the Confederate Battle Flag, which stated: “We call our brothers and sisters in Christ to discontinue the display of the Confederate battle flag as a sign of solidarity of the whole Body of Christ, including our African-American brothers and sisters.”¹

The Washington Post reported:

“The resolution was proposed by William Dwight McKissic Sr., a Black pastor in Arlington, Texas, who told *The Washington Post* before the vote Tuesday that he thought it imperative that the Southern Baptist Convention (SBC)—America’s second-largest religious group, after only Catholicism—make a statement about the flag after the slayings in a church in Charleston, S.C., over a year ago.

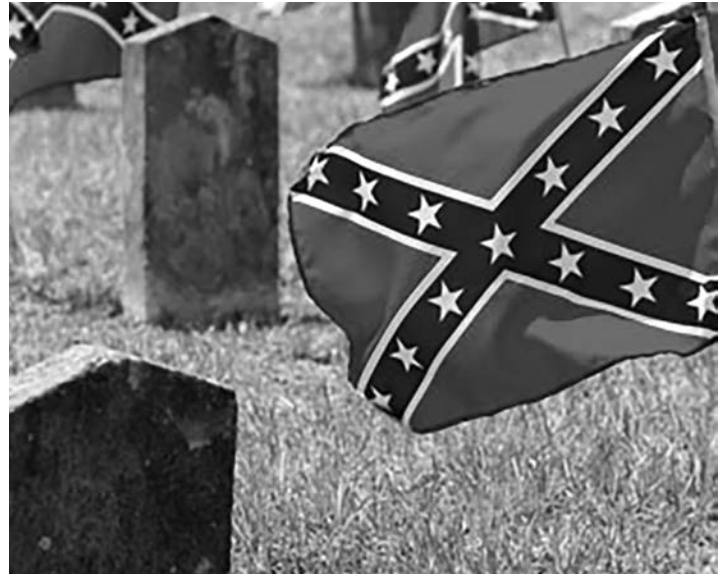
“You can’t take something that is contaminated and make it innocent. I think to honor those nine people in Charleston that were killed, surely you can repudiate what drove Dylann Roof to kill those folks. You say to the Black community, we identify with your pain. We share your pain.”

The SBC’s Russell Moore proudly posted on his website:

It’s not often that I find myself wiping away tears in a denominational meeting, but I just did. The Southern Baptist Convention voted overwhelmingly to repudiate the display of the Confederate battle flag. This conservative evangelical denomination gathered together just miles from Ferguson, Missouri, to stand together against one lingering divisive symbol.²

Russell Moore, the would-be Morris Dees of the Southern Baptists, is all too happy to throw Southern heritage, tradition and culture under the bus.

Perhaps Russell Moore and his co-conspirators do not realize that the Confederate battle flag was and is a Christian symbol, inspired by the St. Andrew’s Cross. According to the Southern Party of Georgia:



Saint Andrew was the first apostle of Jesus Christ, brother of Simon Peter, and follower of John the Baptist. He went through life leading people to Jesus, both before and after the Crucifixion. St. Andrew was a missionary in Asia Minor and Greece, and possibly areas in modern Russia and Poland. Martyred on an x-shaped cross, he is said to have preached for two days from it.³

More than likely, Moore does know that the Confederate battle flag was inspired by the Cross of St. Andrew and just doesn’t care.

Online “Polemics Report” reported that while 50 Americans lost their lives at the hands of a Muslim in Orlando, Florida, Russell Moore was advocating for mosques. In fact, Polemics Report reported that Moore and the SBC are allocating \$4 million toward the construction of a mosque and the defense of Islam.

Traditionally congregations attended church for spiritual nutrition. I’m afraid all they are getting now is globalist inter-faith junk food. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 www.washingtonpost.com.

2 www.russellmoore.com.

3 <http://polemicsreport.com>.

THE DEATH HIKE

FACTS & MYTHS OF THE 1936 *ENGLÄNDER UNGLÜCK*: UNPREDICTABLE TRAGEDY OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE?

Eighty years ago, a group of young students from an English boys' school traveled to National Socialist Germany during the Easter holidays. Led by a teacher, they set off on a mountain hike in the Black Forest. Almost a fifth of the group never came back alive. Was it an "unpredictable" tragedy? Or was something—or someone—else to blame? And what role did the Hitler Youth play in the affair? Here, the nearly unknown, amazing and true story.

By Ronald L. Ray

Friday, April 17, 1936. The date of a horrible tragedy. A tragedy which at the time was reported around the world, but which today is not even a footnote in history books. On that date, 27 pupils from the Strand School in South London, England, aged 12 to 17, set out with one of the school's teachers in a southerly direction from Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, on the first hike of what was intended as a 10-day adventure in the mountains of the Black Forest. By the next day, five of the boys would be dead, and another would "long hover between life and death."¹

That anyone other than the survivors' families and the inhabitants of a small, German mountain village know anything about the matter at all, is thanks to the decade-long research of a Freiburg teacher, Bernd

Hainmueller, and the recent collaboration of the British *Guardian's* German correspondent, Kate Connolly.

"BETWEEN LEGEND AND TRUTH"²

Official and newspaper accounts at the time of the events maintained that the boys and the young, 27-year-old Strand schoolteacher who led them, Kenneth Keast, were caught in a freak blizzard and fog, which caused them to lose their way in the mountains. Various accounts attributed to Keast, the local inhabitants or even the Hitler Youth the fact that the entire group did not perish on the side of a steep mountain called the *Schauinsland* ["Look upon the land"].

Due to the delicate political situation of the time, powerful forces both in the United Kingdom and Germany had strong interests in promoting a neat and tidy version of what happened. The difficulty is that the story is only half true. Hainmueller and Connolly, however, sought out original documents in both Germany and England and accounts from survivors to piece together the real sequence of events, providing surprises to many who thought they knew the truth already.

On that ill-fated April 17 morning, at about 9 a.m., the group:

... set off for the village of Todtnauberg, more than 15 miles away, across the summit of the Schauinsland mountain. By the time they emerged from a wood about three hours later,

snow was falling steadily but they were full of spring-time optimism. The boys broke ranks to throw snowballs.

Keast noted that some of his boys—who wore shorts, mackintoshes, and even sandals, rather than appropriate gear for hiking through snowy mountains—were beginning to find the going tough. With the snowfall worsening, he put a stop to their skylarking and urged them to concentrate on the path ahead.³

With a seemingly stereotypical, “stiff upper lip” English smugness, Keast had brushed off warnings by the local travel office on April 16, and the information on the weather map in the Freiburg youth hostel where the boys had stayed, about an incoming snowstorm. Now, teacher and students were entering the thick of it. Having wandered in a circle, they stopped at an inn for directions, but Keast again ignored warnings that direction signs and paths would be buried in the snow. Referring to the deepening snow, he responded that they would “brush it off,” too.⁴

Later, the group passed two woodcutters who had abandoned work due to the weather, and at about 3:15 p.m., they met “the local postman, Otto Steiert, who urgently warned Keast against continuing the ascent. Steiert offered to help the party return to Freiburg, or to bring them to the shelter of the miners’ hostel, where they would have found beds and food. Keast declined.”⁵

Using an inadequate 1:100,000 scale map from London’s School Travel Service, and with some boys now complaining of the cold, Keast believed it would be safer to continue on for shelter to Hofsggrund, a Black Forest village of 300. But the map did not show treacherous, key details. “As a result the boys, now weary, cold and wet, took a grueling route up the Kappler Wand [Kappler Wall—ed.], a 600-meter, 70% gradient face.”⁶ They would have to cross the steepest ridge of the Schauinsland to reach their destination.

“The first boy to collapse was Jack Alexander Eaton, the school’s 14-year-old boxing champion. He was given an orange and a piece of cake and told to ‘buck up.’”⁷ At the top of the ridge, the increasingly exhausted hikers now faced a strong wind. Less than a mile from the summit station, they were forced in the opposite direction, to the west. Three more boys



The Engländerdenkmal

The “Engländerdenkmal” monument shown here is a memorial to the schoolboys who perished in the disastrous “death hike.” It was erected by Hermann Alker and the Hitler Youth in 1938. The tragedy should never have happened. The leader of the English lads, Kenneth Keast, 27, was repeatedly warned by locals that severe weather was coming and the hike idea should be abandoned. Without help from local German villagers, even more boys would have died. Bizarrely, Keast referred to the debacle as “the happiest day of my life.” Not surprisingly then, one father, Jack Eaton, said, “Keast is a criminal and should be tried as such.” But despite Eaton’s crusade, little was done about the man responsible for the deaths.



Hitler Youth honor guard members stand sentinel alongside the dead English hikers prior to their transport back to their homeland. Baldur von Schirach, the national youth leader, telegraphed Britain's ambassador to Germany, informing him that a wreath from the German Youth would be placed on each of the boys' coffins to signal their heartfelt and deep sympathy. No doubt the British people appreciated the honor given by the Germans to the boys who perished.

struggled greatly, while Eaton and two of the youngest had to be carried.

At 7 p.m. during the descent, sounds of the Hofsggrund church bells reached the ears of the endangered group—perhaps ringing out in centuries-old custom the *Regina Coeli*—the thrice-daily Eastertide prayer to the Blessed Virgin Mary, commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. Keast sent two older boys down the mountain toward the sound of the bells to find help, while he tried to revive some of those who had collapsed or were unconscious.

About an hour later, the two boys, wearing shorts and without head covering, knocked on the door of a farmhouse owned by Eugen Schweizer. "*Zwei Mann, krank am Berg!*"⁸ ["Two man, sick on the mountain!"]

Schweizer rushed to the village, banging on the window of the inn to summon a search party. Schweizer, Hermann Lorenz, Reinhold Gutmann, Hubert Wissler and others, wearing skis and using a sledge for transport, toiled over the next three hours to bring all 27 boys and their teacher—strewn across the slope, nearly frozen, sometimes unconscious (or worse)—to safety. It was a truly heroic and selfless effort, carried out with little light in the dark of night—four men shared a single carbide

lamp—which left the rescuers themselves exhausted and bathed in perspiration. By about 11 p.m., all had been found and recovered.

But not all survived. Eaton, only two months short of his 15th birthday, never celebrated that occasion. Stanley Lyons (14) collapsed only 10 yards from the inn and most likely died on that spot. Francis Bourdillon (12) and Peter Ellercamp (13) were also dead. Arthur Roberts and Roy Witham, each 14, were brought to the University of Freiburg clinic. Roberts was long in danger but eventually recovered. Witham, however, died only 10 minutes after arrival at the clinic.

The dazed survivors were brought later to Freiburg for medical examination, while the deceased were laid out briefly in the basement of the Hofsggrund village hall and later in a cemetery chapel in Freiburg, preparatory to the return of the living and dead to England.

PEOPLE, POLITICS & PROPAGANDA

The "English misfortune," as the Germans called it, was known in the London papers the next day. The events came rapidly to the notice of both German and

British diplomats and politicians. Adolf Hitler and the British ambassador would each send wreaths, commemorating the “bravery” of the schoolboys.

Both Connolly and Hainmueller claim that Baldur von Schirach, national leader of the Hitler Youth, shamelessly exploited the events for propaganda purposes, along with the Freiburg Hitler Youth organization, German diplomats and top Nazi leaders. Hainmueller also suggests somewhat cynically that the Freiburgers themselves had an interest in rewriting the events to protect their tourism industry. They cover the equally politicized and opportunistic British response to events, but, by contrast, also cover it with a thin veneer of whitewash.

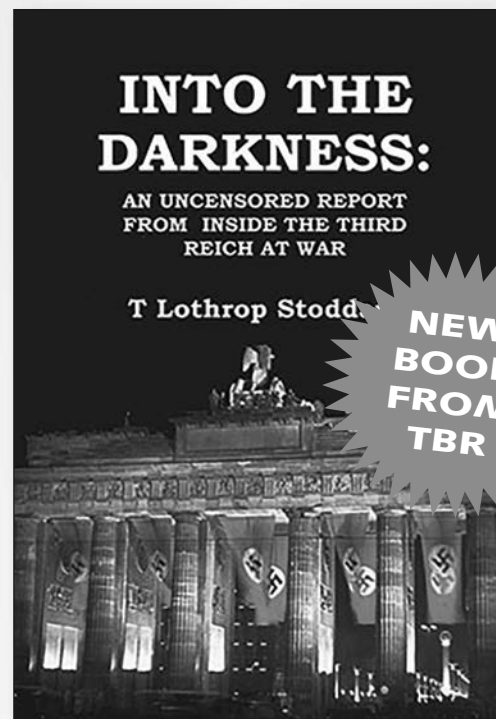
All this seems over-the-top, typical anti-Nazi screed, however. To be sure, the National Socialists were masters of propaganda. But so were the British—mostly of the blacker variety. German politicians, desperately seeking to maintain peace in the West, saw an opportunity to improve relations with England and took it.

While the average Englishman at the time often was pro-German, powerful Jewish forces and their allies like Winston Churchill were agitating for a war of extermination against Germany. In this environment, the British hardly could afford to lose face because of the deadly recklessness of a young schoolteacher, which required the help of putative “Nazis” to prevent total disaster.

Both sides were thus highly motivated to “clean up” the public version of events: the Germans, in order to promote the “will of understanding and peace,” as Freiburg Hitler Youth leader Friedhelm Kemper described it;⁹ the British, in order to maintain political credibility at home. In this latter, the German government willingly co-operated.

Schirach informed the British ambassador that a wreath from the “German youth” would be placed on each dead boy’s Black Forest wood coffin, conveying “heartfelt and deep sympathy” for the loss experienced by the families and the English nation. An honor guard of Hitler Youth kept watch over the bodies of the fallen schoolboys. German swastika flags and British Union Jacks hung in the chapel of repose. The Hitler Youth entertained the surviving boys during the coming days, including a game of soccer, and also accompanied them on the train to the German border at Aachen.

Monday, April 20, was the Fuehrer’s birthday. The funeral cortege to the train station in Freiburg was



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accompanied by hundreds of Hitler Youth as a guard of honor, along with members of the Union of German Girls and countless local schoolchildren. Thousands had viewed the coffins and funeral display before the departure for England; speeches were held. Thousands also lined the train route through Frankfurt to Belgium—330 miles—to pay their respects.

Overwhelming crowds assembled in London the next day, too, for the arrival of the living and in sad honor of the deceased. During the coming days, the boys' bodies would be buried.

Keast remained some days in Germany as a guest of the Hitler Youth—and no doubt for questioning by the Gestapo, with whom he was photographed. He would write a letter of thanks to the Hofsburg villagers: "We can never forget the superhuman efforts of the people of Hofsggrund, who did everything to bring us to safety. . . . All this has brought nearer to us the country which previously had been estranged."¹⁰

While Keast received severe private censure and eventually moved on from the Strand School, public criticism was muted. No inquest, no trial was held. No legal punishment was ever considered. One of the German investigators felt that political pressure had prevented a complete report even in Germany. And Keast continued teaching for at least two decades, seemingly never really grasping or accepting the depth of his own responsibility in the deadly events.

But Jack Eaton's father did, and he would pursue justice—unsuccessfully—against Keast for years, even stalking the erstwhile teacher, until, finally broken, Eaton ended his days in a mental institution.

In 1937, the elder Eaton and the Hofsburgers placed a stone memorial cross on the very spot where Jack and two other boys died. Eaton intended for it to blame Keast, but German authorities forbade that phrase.

Half a mile up the slope, the National Socialists constructed a massive stone memorial arch, with inscriptions in English and German, commemorating the event. It was to be dedicated in 1938, in the presence of a member of the British royal family, but the Munich Agreement and approaching war prevented the occasion. After the war, the imperial German eagle and swastika were removed from the arch, and reference to the "youth of Adolf Hitler" was replaced with "youth of Germany."

Parents of the schoolboys donated a metal plaque to the local church, in thanks to the villagers who had rescued their sons.



KEAST IN THE NEWS

The caption for this period photo read: "A special *Daily Sketch* picture of Mr. Kenneth Keast (in cap) who is still in Germany recovering from his terrible ordeal out for a drive in Freiburg with German officials."

HOPE FROM DEATH & THE DEATH OF HOPE

Is all of this, as Connolly and Hainmueller claim, some sinister, cynical "propaganda coup" by evil Nazis bent on fooling the British into supporting their quest for world domination by exploiting the tragic deaths of nearly 30 schoolboys? One version of Connolly's story even screamed that "Hitler danced on their graves."¹¹

No. That sort of "reporting" is itself shameless propaganda, designed to maintain the Zionist myth of "evil Germans."

If we are more objective about the events, we can recognize clearly that the reactions of people at the time were perfectly normal. The death of even one young person will bring out hundreds in a community who hardly know the affected family. We are pulled up short by the tragic end of a young life and respond with more fervor and emotion than when someone has seen many years.

So, while politicians in England and Germany, along with countless ordinary citizens, all saw the tragedy and brave rescue as a means to further understanding between their countries, it is obvious

that the terrible events moved the hearts of thousands, including at the highest levels—and they responded with all the human pathos and drama at their disposal.

But what could have been the birth of hope for honorable peace in Europe was stillborn. The hidden internationalist and financial powerbrokers—the hidden Controllers of world events—could not allow human decency to interfere with their avaricious goal of another, deadlier world war.

The truth, however, gleamed briefly one more time. When survivor Stanley C. Few joined the British army and fought in the Pacific theater during the following years of conflict, he perhaps summarized a much deeper reality, when he told his superiors at the outset that “he could not be expected to fight the Germans, as they had saved his life.”¹² ♦

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1 Bernd Hainmueller, “Engländerunglück am Schauinsland: Lehrer leitete Schüler fahrlässig in den Tod,” *Badische Zeitung*, April 12, 2016, <http://www.badische-zeitung.de>.

2 The original title of Hainmueller’s article in the print edition of the *Badische Zeitung*.

3 Kate Connolly, “The fatal hike that became a Nazi propaganda coup,” *The Guardian*, July 6, 2016, www.theguardian.com.

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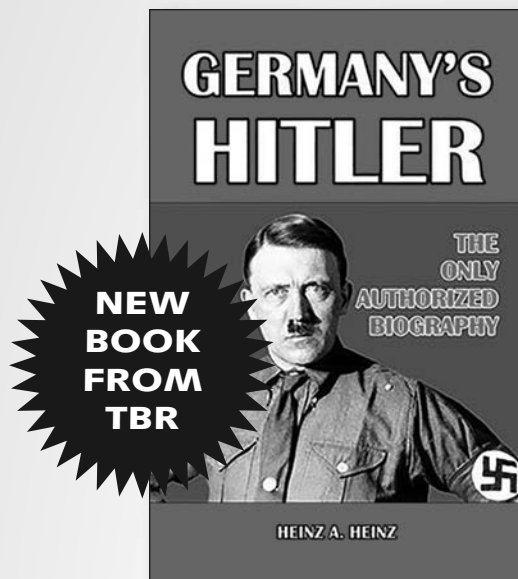
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RONALD L. RAY is the assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, AMERICAN FREE PRESS. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.



Germany's Hitler The Only Authorized Biography

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German officers view a newsreel with the Fuehrer.

A NOVEMBER 3, 1944 NEWSREEL *Europe's Day of the Dead*

By Marc Roland

For many thousands of years and virtually around the world—going back to Egypt's Nile Delta and Mesopotamia's Fertile Crescent—people observed November 3rd with great ceremony as the Day of the Dead. Christians, too, celebrate a day of the dead. It's known as "All Souls' Day" and is commemorated on November 2. Since then, the "Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed," as it is officially known by the Vatican, is celebrated in every country with a Catholic parish, though otherwise still called the Day of the Dead. It is part of the three days of Allhallowtide, including All Saints' Day (November 1) and its vigil, All Hallows' Eve, celebrated October 31.

Perhaps never before or since has that name more

appropriately described the final commemoration of its kind in World War II, then approaching the apogee of fratricidal fury, for in early November 1944 the body count hit unbelievable new highs.

As soon as the heated movie theater's doors opened, it was suddenly inundated by crowds of people grateful for shelter from the sharp-edged winds of November. Not 20 minutes later, the building was a full house. As lights dimmed, the bustling movement and confused conversations of a thousand men, women and children progressively quieted, until attentive silence fused with the impenetrable darkness.

Into this momentary void, a great shaft of bright, flickering light shot from high overhead to illuminate a billboard-size screen with the colossal image of an eagle grasping in its talons a wreathed swastika. Its appearance was simultaneously heralded by a drum-roll

introducing massed trumpet fanfares thrice sounding out the projected, but unsung words, *Die—Deut—sche—Woch—enschau*. [Die Deutsche Wochenschau was the German National Socialist newsreel series.—Ed.]

The newsreel began innocently enough with glimpses of young women cheerfully collecting bucketfuls of berries earlier that fall. German civilians such as these were, several months later, routinely machine-gunned by passing American fighter pilots.¹ This brief, idyllic scene of pretty, as yet unmurdered berry pickers cut away to the tall, imposing figure of Karl Doenitz, the German navy's commander-in-chief, accompanied by subordinate officers, as he reviewed scores of enthusiastic cadets. They and he were unaware that British cryptanalysts had already broken the Kriegsmarine's top-secret codes so thoroughly that Allied commanders knew far in advance every move the Germans were to make, plus the sailing orders and precise positions of all U-boats, with lethal consequences for their unsuspecting crews.²

After addressing his young, mostly doomed volunteers, the grand admiral was shown a demonstration of three-man, demolition motorboats, a far cry from the German navy's colossal capital ships, like the *Bismarck* or *Graf Spee*, most of them long entombed on the lightless bottom of the sea. (The motorboats proved largely unsuccessful.)

Also on active display were examples of another downsized weapon, the one-man submarine *Marder*, carrying a single torpedo slung under its keel. The previous July, HMS *Dragon* lay off the French coast, where she was about to commence firing on German troops dug in at the city of Caen. Just then, the British cruiser blew up, killing 26 men aboard, after Sr. Lance-Cpl. Walther Gerhold—featured in the newsreel—attacked her with his midget submarine. He escaped unharmed to receive the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, awarded only for extreme battlefield bravery.

Among the attenuated, but obviously still formidable German navy's final, successful acts of valor showcased on screen was the Kriegsmarine's rescue of civilian refugees from a Red Army tidal wave engulfing Eastern Europe. Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Armenians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Chechnyans, Azerbaijanis, Belo-Russians and Poles apparently preferred leaving their homelands in the company of Ger-

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Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi party, and is not to be confused with any other. It was printed in Berlin for the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking POW camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly from one of these rare editions. This official translation is not to be confused with the "Murphy" or "Mannheim" translations, both of which were heavily edited and purposely confusing. Those editions both left out major sections and contained almost unintelligibly long sentences. In sharp contrast, this authorized "Stalag" edition contains the exact words of Adolf Hitler, not a pale comparison. This the edition you want. Softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, \$35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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man troops to life in a “workers’ paradise” supervised by Josef Stalin. For failing to love him, he dismissed them all as traitors, executing millions out of hand, condemning the rest to slave labor in Siberian gulags.

Shifting its focus from the German navy’s evacuation procedures, the newsreel showed how Allied armies had reached the very borders of the Reich itself. The disembodied but familiar voice of Harry Giese—the uncredited *Wochenschau* announcer—minced no words in describing Soviet savagery against German families in the east, as scenes of bayoneted children, the corpses of old men battered beyond recognition, and gang-raped women of all ages flashed like oversized nightmares inside the movie house: “Let this document of bestial cruelty be a last warning to Europe!”

Such wholesale savagery committed against non-combatants as a matter of Allied policy had been incited by Ilya Ehrenburg, Moscow’s Jewish mouthpiece. He repeatedly conjured his listeners to “break, with your force, the arrogant racial pride of the Germanic woman! Take her as your rightful prize of war! Use force and break the racial pride of these German women! Take them as your lawful booty! In the German race there is nothing but evil. Not one among the living, not one among the yet unborn, but is evil. Kill! As you storm onward, kill, you gallant soldiers of the Red Army!”³

Ehrenburg’s colleague, Winston Churchill, offered up similarly inflammatory rhetoric for British audiences: “You must understand that this war is not against Hitler or National Socialism, but against the strength of the German people, which is to be smashed once and for all, regardless whether it is in the hands of Hitler or a Jesuit priest.”

The same theme was trumpeted in an officially neutral United States by the Jewish author of *Germany Must Perish!*, in which he proclaimed: “Today’s war is not a war against Adolf Hitler. Nor is it a war against the Nazis. It is a struggle between the German nation and humanity. They have lost the wish to be human beings. They are but beasts; they must be dealt with as such. This analogous linking of the people of Germany with savage beasts is no vulgar comparison. Germans are an execrable people! There remains then but one mode of ridding the world of Germanism—by preventing the people of Germany from ever again reproducing their kind. Organize the civilian population, both male and female, within territorial sectors, and effect their sterilization!”⁵

Paul Rassinier told how “Theodore N. Kaufman

said bluntly in his book that the Germans, for the very fact that they were German—be they anti-Nazi Germans, even communists or philo-Semites—did not deserve to live, and that, after the war, 20,000 doctors would be mobilized to sterilize 25 men or women a day [each], so that in three months, there would not be a single German capable of reproducing in Europe, and, in 60 years, the German race would be totally eliminated from the continent. He further said that the German Jews were of this opinion also.”⁶

Arrested by the Gestapo during World War II for smuggling Jews from occupied France into Switzerland, and later awarded the *Médaille de la Résistance* by the French government, Rassinier mentions how Kaufman “was not brought before the Nuremberg Trial after having dared to write such things.”⁷

The genocidal hopes spelled out so emphatically in *Germany Must Perish!* consumed at least 9 million German civilians during the postwar period, but stopped short of total liquidation—for monetary, not humane reasons.⁸ It seems Kaufman’s program, however emotionally satisfying it may have been to Jews in general, did not profit them economically, wealth—i.e., power—being yet again their only real criterion. German survival and even prosperity were essential to funding the newly-formed state of Israel. Since 1951, after German productivity had sufficiently recovered, the German people have paid in excess of \$82 billion to Israel and Jews around the world acting as self-styled “victims of the Third Reich.”⁹

An additional \$61 billion has been collected from German firms. Germans still pay out annually some \$80 million to 106,000 of these professional victims. According to specialists at Bonn’s Finance Ministry, the German people shelled out an additional \$14.4 billion before the end of the 21st century’s first decade. Altogether, German tax-payers have paid \$150 billion in “reparations” to Israel and individual “Holocaust survivors” since the end of World War II.¹⁰

“Without German reparations, the state of Israel would not have half of its present infrastructure,” admitted Nahum Goldman, former chairman of the World Jewish Congress.

“Every train in Israel is German, the ships are German, as well as the electricity, a large part of the industry, without mentioning the individual pensions paid to the survivors [sic] in certain years, the amount of money received by Israel from Germany exceeds the total amount of money collected from international Jewry—two or three times as much.”¹¹



Above is shown the one-man submarine *Marder*, carrying a single torpedo under its keel. Inset left: Sr. Lance-Cpl. Walther Gerhold, *Marder*'s pilot.

Instead of falling as Ehrenberg's victims to Old Testament genocide, the German people became economic slaves of modern Zionism. A representative selection of his mass murderers who surrendered to the Germans at recaptured towns like Goldap and Gumbinnen appeared in the *Wochenschau* less "Russian" than Mongolian, or worse: raceless thugs, more resembling fugitives from a psychiatric ward for the criminally insane, than ordinary servicemen. These were, as characterized by U.S. Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, "our gallant Soviet allies."¹²

Some of their American comrades-in-arms were likewise taken prisoner at the Western Front, and presented in the newsreel as President Franklin Roosevelt's gum-chewing chumps. None among them imagined at the time that the Pandora's box of liberal degeneracy they opened by destroying Germany would lead inexorably to the racial demise of their own country. At least some of these betrayed veterans would live long enough to see what was for them the profoundly mortifying election of a black president. Few, however, made the connection between Adolf Hitler's warning about a future Negro in the White House—then deemed laughably preposterous by American GIs—and its occupation by Barack Obama 60 years later.¹³

The *Wochenschau* closed with scenes of U.S. Sherman and Soviet Stalin tanks knocked out by Wehrmacht infantrymen wielding Panzerfauste recoilless anti-armor weapons and Luftwaffe pilots flying Stuka dive bombers sporting pairs of long-barreled, 37-mm cannons beneath their inverted-gull wings.

Then followed the latest feature, which might have been "The Punch Bowl" (*Die Feuerzangenbowle*), starring Heinz Rühmann, a favorite comedian in his most famous role; or another comedy, "I Need You" (*Ich brauche dich*), about the stormy relationship between a temperamental orchestra conductor and his vainglorious actress wife; or feature-length, color animation features for children like "The Snowman" (*Der Schneemann*) and "The Golden Goose" (*Die goldende Gans*). Besides such escapist fare, there was "The Degenhardts," a family film dramatizing the sorrows of ordinary people on the home front during wartime, or "Young Eagles" (*Junge Adler*), with its award-winning screenplay about adolescent aviation enthusiasts, among them, a 15-year-old Hardy Krüger in his cinematic debut.

While audiences across the Third Reich were watching these films, 12,500 German soldiers were taken prisoner on the Scheldt Estuary in Holland by Cana-

dian forces. It was here that more than 100,000 Netherlands belonged to the *Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging* (National Socialist Movement), precisely because they had expelled the same international profiteers now forcibly reintroduced by foreign invaders, who neither knew nor cared anything about Holland.

To save their country and continent from democracy's Stalinist ally, some 55,000 Dutch were fighting on the Eastern Front in the 11th SS Volunteer Panzer Grenadier Division Nordland, 23rd SS Volunteer Panzer Grenadier Division Nederland, 4th SS Volunteer Panzer Grenadier Brigade Nederland, SS-Freiwilligen-Standarte Nordwest, 34th SS Volunteer Grenadier Division Landstorm Nederland, SS Volunteer Grenadier Brigade Landstorm Nederland, and SS-Standarte Kurt Eggers. As these volunteers were suffering and dying in the defense of their people, their homeland was being ravaged by Jewry's Canuck dupes. The living legacy of that shameful takeover—minus, of course, the consent of its inhabitants—is the social collapse and ubiquitous racial poisoning of Dutch (as well as Canadian) society ever since.

There was better news, however, on the Eastern Front, where Czech generals Ján Golian and Rudolf Viest, leaders of a terrorist insurrection, surrendered after 48,000 Axis troops in eight German divisions, including four from the Waffen-SS, and one Slovak formation, inflicted 85,000 casualties on a politically mixed partisan army. It “did not have unambiguous popular support,” because the rebels were largely composed of Bolshevik saboteurs, chauvinist fools and ordinary criminals.¹⁴ Most Slovaks were loyal to their Fascist president, Jozef Tiso, and cheered the ignominious defeat of the uprising, which had been directed by foreigners to whom the little Czech state was supposed to have been only a stepping-stone for bigger conquests.

Marxist propaganda told how “Golian and Viest were tortured and murdered by the Nazis,” but post-communist Slovak historians Jašek, Kincok, and Lacko found that “the Germans treated them decently and with particular care. It is possible that they survived the war and died after transfer to the Soviet Union.”¹⁴ Indeed, their lives, along with the rebellion itself, had been betrayed by Stalin, who regarded the fighting as nothing more than a mutual bloodletting of both Germans and Czechs, thereby paving the way for his seizure of Eastern Europe. He “and the Soviet military command, Stavka, failed to deliver the needed support on time to the insurgent army, and even blocked We-

stern offers of military aid, as they had done only a few weeks earlier, during the Warsaw uprising.”¹⁵ Yet another coup for America's “gallant Soviet ally”!

On the other side of the world, a special unit of the Imperial Japanese Army launched the first of its latest secret weapons against the United States. Just a few months before, Japanese meteorologists had discovered the jet stream, a narrow band of strong, predominantly westerly air currents encircling the globe at some 40,000 feet above sea level. Into this atmospheric torrent were eventually unleashed a total of 9,300 unmanned “balloon bombs” programmed to explode upon their arrival in North America for the purpose of starting widespread forest fires. Of the 450 33-foot-wide *fusen bakudan* that successfully completed their 5,480-mile flight to America, they ignited few conflagrations, and only a single firefighter, plus a woman with five children, were killed, against the more than 1 million Japanese civilians burned alive in the contemporaneous USAAF fire-bombing of Tokyo.

More conventional weapons were deployed off Leyte, in the Philippine Islands, where a U.S. Navy cruiser became the first victim of a Japanese Imperial Navy submarine in nearly two years. Since mid-1942, Japan's military codes had been broken by Allied cryptanalysts, enabling American commanders to preempt every move made by the Japanese. But their matchless courage and skill could still prevail if enemy vigilance got sloppy, as it did when Lt. Commander Kondo Fumitake torpedoed the USS *Reno* near the San Bernardino Strait, connecting the Samar with the Philippine seas. Wrecked but still afloat, with two men aboard killed and four injured, the vessel was permanently knocked out of the Pacific theater, where she would be sorely missed by American forces then being savaged by relentless kamikaze attacks: the *Reno*, bristling with cannon and machine gun batteries, had been specifically designed and built for anti-aircraft warfare.

While she lay dead in the water, Kondo Fumitake's U.S. counterparts sank a 6,923-ton merchant cargo ship, the *Taimai Maru*; the 5,271-ton troop transport, *Hamburg Maru*, and a destroyer, the *Akikaze*, damaging the 7,343-ton *Atlas Maru*, another troop ship. As these submarine attacks were carried out, the *Shino Maru*, a merchantman, was sunk by Yankee bombers off Palau, in the Caroline Islands.

Japanese vengeance was swift, however, as Imperial Navy warplanes raided parked squadrons of B-29 Superfortress heavy bombers on Saipan and Tinian.

Additionally blasted were U.S. harbors and airfields at Tacloban, in Leyte, where the freighter *Matthew P. Deady* burst into flames after suffering a kamikaze's direct hit that took the lives of 28 men aboard.

All these events took place during the course of a single, 24-hour period—Nov. 3, 1944—the Western World's original Day of the Dead. ♦

ENDNOTES:

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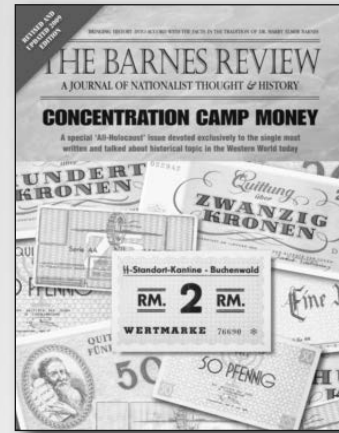
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15 *Ibid.*



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MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers.

THE RESULTS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION & COLONIALISM

THE CASE OF ALGERIA

PROGRESS IS NOT A ONE-WAY STREET when it comes to the laws of warfare. In a mere two centuries or so, all our advancement toward a more humane—or at least less inhumane—way of warring has not only been erased but sharply reversed, even while politicians prattle about how much they adore peace. Algeria is a case in point.

By John Tiffany

While war by definition has always been a horrible, violent hell, there once was a time or two when at least the Western world seemed to be becoming a more civilized place. In days of old, chivalry mitigated warfare. And by the end of the 1600s, an unwritten code had tacitly emerged, known as the laws of civilized war. The most fundamental rule was that hostilities should be restricted to the armed and uniformed forces of the combatants; civilians were to be left utterly outside the scope of military activities. Helpless prisoners and men floundering in the sea were to be rescued and not butchered.

It was widely and optimistically assumed that this civilizing trend would continue and that eventually warfare would be entirely phased out.

Instead, the world has devolved into a barbaric state of savagery as bad as that genocidal fury boasted of by the Israelites in their holy books.

In 1770, the prevalent optimism was expressed by the comte de Guibert:

Today the whole of Europe is civilized. We have become less cruel. Save in combat no blood is shed; prisoners are respected; towns are no more destroyed; the countryside is no more ravaged. Conquered peoples are only obliged to pay some sort of contributions, which are often less than the taxes they pay to their own sovereign.

But since that time this dreamy state of affairs has

come to an alarming end. Many countries have wantonly killed civilians during war. The list of atrocity victims is a long one, and would include Southern civilians during the War Between the States, the people (many of them refugees) of Dresden and many other areas of Germany, Japan, Algeria, Chechnya and the Gaza Strip, to name but a few.

In the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20, combat deaths are generally agreed to have totaled about 250,000—125,000 military and 125,000 civilians.

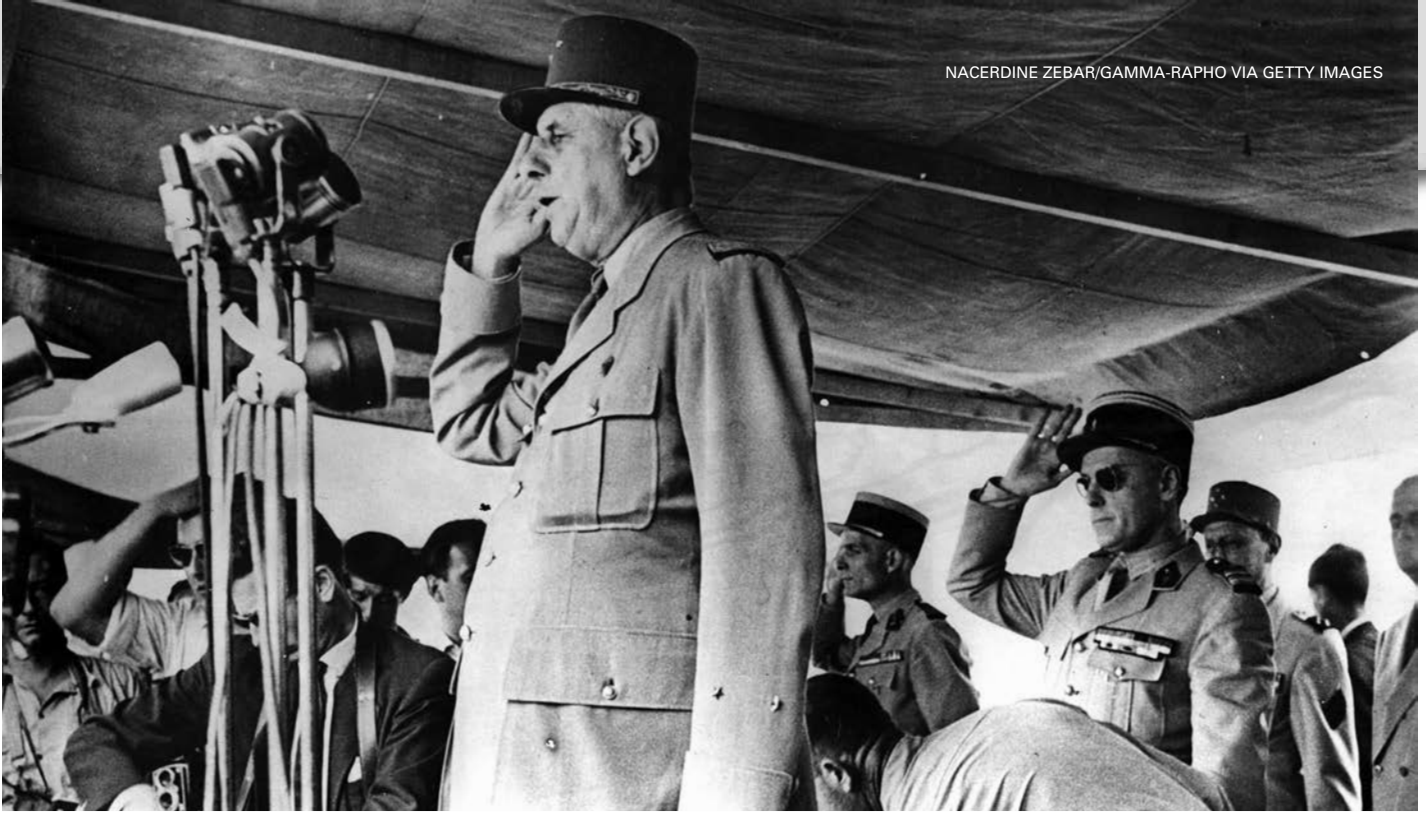
In World War I, Germany suffered 750,000 civilians dead during and after the war due to famine caused by the Allied blockade, which continued after the war was officially over. Overall in World War I, an estimated 6.6 million civilians were killed—about two civilians for every three military deaths.

In World War II, at least 23 million civilians were killed. The bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki killed an estimated 130,000 innocent people—many of them Christians, and some of them American POWs.

The unconstitutional Korean War killed about 2.73 million civilians. The unconstitutional Vietnam War killed about 2 million civilians.

NATO's illegal bombing of Serbia in 1999 murdered about 500 civilians; media centers, refineries and other non-military places were deliberately targeted.

In the wake of the Boko Haram attacks, the Nigerian military targeted civilians in revenge, killing hundreds and burning hundreds of homes in 2014 after a suspected Boko Haram fighter killed one soldier.



In 1958 France's Gen. Charles de Gaulle was invited back to the helm after having relinquished power 12 years earlier. He was enthusiastically welcomed in Algeria, whose ongoing civil war threatened to spread to France proper. The growing number of casualties in the 1954-62 war had by then alarmed the French public and drained the economy. De Gaulle demanded special powers for at least six months to restore order and unity, and called for a new constitution for a fifth republic, which would be submitted to the people in an autumn referendum. French loyalists in the colony of Algeria feared—and rightly so—that he would give in to Muslim demands for an independent Algeria.

Recent Latin American history is loaded with such incidents; such as in Chile, after the 1973 coup against Salvador Allende, or Argentina under the 1976-83 dictatorship.

Another shocking case was the Guatemalan civil war of 1960-96, killing as many as 200,000 civilians.

The armed forces of Russia attacked their own citizens in Grozny, Chechnya in 1994-95, in what was at the time the heaviest bombing campaign in Europe since the end of World War II. Between 20,000 and 100,000 civilians were killed in Chechen War I. Only some 4,000 Chechen fighters were killed.

In Chechen War II, Russian forces again attacked Grozny in 1999, leveling the city. While many thousands of civilians died in these attacks, the precise numbers are not available. It is estimated, however, that 13,000 civilians died and 3,000 Chechen fighters.

The Algerian War of Independence, probably the most egregious example of the “advance to barbarism,” took place from 1954 to 1962.

France first invaded Algeria, then a province of the Ottoman empire, in 1830, and after driving out the Turks in a 15-year war, declared the area was now a

part of France. (Algeria is directly south of France proper, on the opposite side of the Mediterranean Sea.)

The French possessions in north Africa were named Algeria by Marshal Gen. Jean-de-Dieu Soult, duke of Dalmatia, in 1839.

The conquest of Algeria was not done according to civilized rules. Lt.-Col. Lucien de Montagnac advised no adult male be allowed to survive: “Kill all men over the age of 15, take all their women and children, load them onto naval vessels [and] send them to the Marquesas Islands or elsewhere. In other words, annihilate all who will not crawl under our feet like dogs.”

Alexis de Tocqueville agreed: “[A]ll political freedoms must be suspended in Algeria.”

Historians set the population of Algeria at nearly 3 million in 1830; during the French conquest this was reduced to 1.5 million, by war, starvation and disease.

A woman of Kabyle, Lalla Fadhma N'Soumer, by her rousing speeches, inspired many men to fight for Algeria, willing to die as martyrs if need be, and she herself, along with some other women, took part in combat and even became commander-in-chief of the local resistance.

In the Oran-Tiemcen region, another resistance leader, Abd el-Kader, fought running battles with French forces—including the Foreign Legion, organized in 1831 for Algerian service. He struck where the French were weakest, and strategically retreated when they advanced against him in greater strength. He destroyed the French settlements on the Mitidja Plain and advanced to the outskirts of Algiers at one point. Not just a brilliant military leader, he organized a government of the interior with its own bureaucracy, tax collectors and educators, and undertook public works as well as establishing agricultural and manufacturing cooperatives. When he was finally forced to surrender, el-Kader was promised safe conduct to Egypt or Palestine, but the French broke the treaty and imprisoned him in France.

Ultimately, Algeria was conquered by France, and some 2 million Europeans settled there. Algeria became, for a time, an integral part of France.

But most of the aboriginals remained unhappy with French rule, and in 1954 the Algerian War of Independence broke out, lasting until 1962.

There were torture and other atrocities on both sides. The number of Algerians killed in the war is debated, but historians estimate 350,000 to 1.5 million Algerian civilians died in the war; 400,000 is a conservative estimate—although shocking enough.

French troops had 10,000 of their own killed. Another 10,000 pied-noir (White settler) civilians were brutally slain.

Villages were bombed from the air, and one town was shelled by a cruiser at sea. The attacks were more or less random. The idea was to teach the aboriginal population to know their place.

In a precursor to the war, a 1945 uprising in the towns of Setif and Guelma, French troops indiscriminately massacred anywhere from 15,000 to 45,000 people.

On Oct. 17, 1961—in Paris itself—police attacked an unarmed demonstration of Algerians, who demanded the freedom of their country from French colonial rule. An estimated 32 to 200 demonstrators were killed. The incident was not officially confirmed until 1999.

In Algeria, there were 400,000 French regulars vs 20,000 National Liberation Front (FLN) rebel fighters, yet, amazingly, the rebels won. Charles de Gaulle had been the hero of the French settlers, but once in power in France he stabbed them in the back by handing over Algeria to the FLN. Nearly a million pieds-noirs fled to France, fearing the Algerians would murder them all.



Tens of thousands of Algerian children like the ones shown above, upon hearing that their homeland had achieved independence, flooded the streets of Algeria's cities to celebrate. During the complex eight-year struggle to secede from France, Algeria saw 152,963 of its citizens killed—often by their own side (in internal purges).

As many as 150,000 Algerians (and their family members) who had sided with the French were then murdered by the FLN after being disarmed and left behind by the Europeans. Often they were abducted and tortured first.

France has never accepted responsibility for its tortures and genocide in Algeria. Paris says the past should be left to historians.

Nor has Algeria apologized for its own war crimes, committed while the indigenous population was struggling to oust the French colonialists. Today America, as the pawn of the bankers and the Zionists, bombs civilians in numerous lands, especially in the Middle East, causing many survivors to flee to Europe and other Western countries.

As Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel said, “We learn from history that we do not learn from history.” ♦

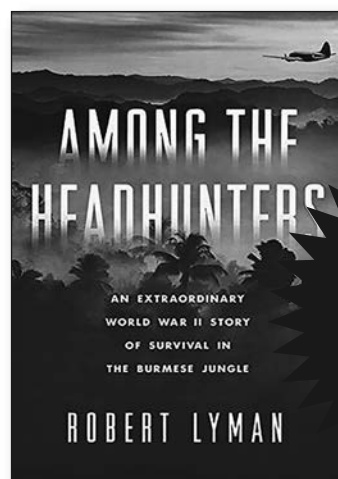
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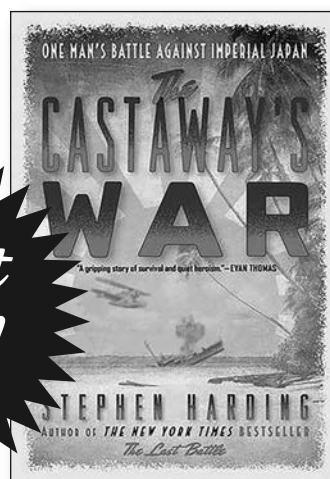
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JOHN TIFFANY is the editor of TBR. For decades he has been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, law, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies. John is also the author of *Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament* (softcover, 169 pages, #656, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-7739077 Mon.-Thu. or see www.BarnesReview.com or see page 80.

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“Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee.” —Revelation 3:9

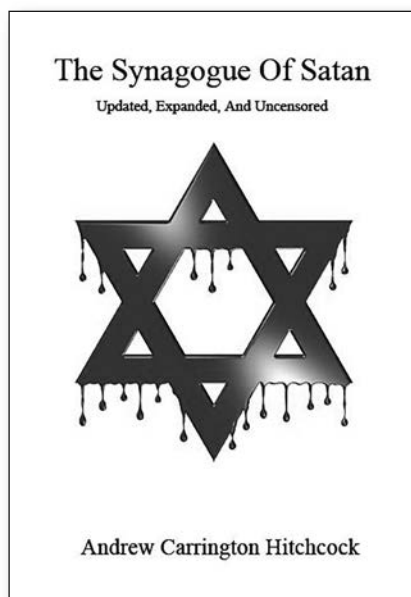
The Synagogue of Satan

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A book by **ANDREW CARRINGTON HITCHCOCK**—FROM TBR

Did you always suspect that something was just not right with the system in place in America? How about the world? There is a group of people, so greedy, so wretched, so hungry for power, and so evil that they won't stop until they have transferred the wealth of everyone “beneath” them to themselves and their family members. This is a book about deception of the common man at every level. *The Synagogue of Satan* is the first book ever to document the secret history of the evil conspirators responsible for wars, revolutions and financial debacles around the world. It is a virtual encyclopedia of fresh new information and facts unmasking the ethnic and religious elite and their sinister goals and hidden influence. Here is just a part of the secrets you will discover in this eye-opening book.

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OTTO FRANK FOUNDATION MAKES SHOCKING ADMISSION

Same assertion has gotten Revisionists thrown in prison

By Bill White

Millions of American and European youths have been forced to read the diary of Anne Frank as an account of the so-called “Holocaust.” But in November 2015 the Otto Frank foundation in Switzerland, holder of the diary of Anne Frank copyright, admitted the book is a forgery.

“Otto Frank created a new work because of his role of editing, merging and trimming entries from Anne Frank’s diary and notebooks and reshaping them,” Yves Krugelman, a member of the foundation’s board, told *The New York Times*.

But authorities in France and Germany who have spent 30 years jailing anyone who has questioned the diary’s authenticity are less pleased. “If you follow their arguments, it means that they have lied for years about the fact that it was only written by Anne Frank,” Agres Tricoico, a Paris lawyer, told the media.

In 1979, Germany jailed scholar Ditlieb Felderer after he published a magazine article entitled “Anne Frank’s Diary: A Hoax.” In 1982, Prof. Robert Faurisson was similarly jailed in France after publishing an article entitled “Is the Diary of Anne Frank Genuine?” In most European countries today, any inquiry into any Jewish assertion about the second world war is illegal.

In the late 1970s scholars examining Anne Frank’s alleged original diary noted that sections were written in ballpoint pen. While the diary takes place during World War II, which began in 1939 and ended in 1945, ballpoint pens were not invented until the 1950s. This



discrepancy caused scholars to determine that the diary had been forged by Otto Frank, Frank’s father, as part of the larger fabrication of “the holocaust,” in which 6 million Jews allegedly disappeared in a spritz of gas and a puff of smoke during the war.

Response to the scholarly discovery of the forgery was poor. Jewish-controlled institutions, heavily invested in the money generated by holocaust fundraisers, declared the researchers to be “anti-Semitic neo-nazis” and had them jailed.

The truth about the Anne Frank forgeries came out as the foundation became involved in a dispute over its copyright. However, the Jewish groups that have used the diary to extract trillions of dollars from working people

worldwide made no announcement of any plans to return the money. No colleges or universities indicated they would stop teaching the Anne Frank text as genuine—despite the fact that the foundation that bears her father’s name has publicly admitted that much of it is invented.

Over the years, holocaust hucksters have been caught fabricating casualty claims at Auschwitz, a minimum-security German prison-labor camp, doctoring photos of those camps and, at Nuremberg, they used photos of Germans killed by Allied bombing as “proof” of piles of holocaust victims. But none of this cracks the illusionary edifice, which is fueled by lies and fantasies published regularly in Zionist-controlled newspapers, combined with state terror and violence against any and all dissenters. ♦

MOVE OVER OLD HICKORY! HERE COMES 'THE TUB'

- Escaped slave to replace “Bane of the Bankers” on \$20 bill by 2020
- Moneylenders politically correctifying America’s currency

America’s secretary of the treasury, long-time banker Jacob Lew, has decided to force more politically correct lies on the American public through a redesign of the \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills that will feature both make-believe scenes of the “Civil Rights Error” and the face of escaped slave Harriet Tubman, the icon of the Civil War era underground railroad.

By Bill White

The move to redesign Federal Reserve notes to feature Harriet Tubman is designed as a direct insult to White working people and a perpetual reminder of White Americans’ enslavement to both usury and the Jewish banking elite. The redesign move will not be immediately implemented and could be reversed by a future president. But it culminates almost a decade of destruction and impoverishment forced upon white America by the Obama Communist regime.

Jewish academia and puppet Republicans, all

slaves themselves of the banking regime, lauded the move. Gun-rights activist John Lott called Tubman, a former slave who joined the proto-Marxist abolitionist movement, a “Christian and a Republican.” But in doing so, he only reminded America of the role that Karl Marx played in forming the Republican Party, and fomenting the U.S. Civil War, as a writer for Horace Greeley’s *New York Tribune*.

Tubman’s not-so-attractive visage will replace stately Andrew Jackson’s, the nation’s seventh president, who stood against the country’s central bank, the Bank of the United States, and forced it into dissolution. Lew announced Jackson’s removal as part of a permanent purge of White males (especially slaveholders) from power and linked it to the dismantling of Southern monuments.

In his final years in office, Obama, who has hollowed out the United States and destroyed its former power, has begun using the violence of federal law enforcement to turn America into a perverse anti-nation whose purpose is to destroy humanity. Flooding the country with multicultural immigrants, Obama has empowered radicals in politics, and appointed left-leaning jurists to high positions in the courts. He’s also allowed George Soros to finance and arm unruly black

“*The people are the government, administering it by their agents; they are the government, the sovereign power.* —ANDREW JACKSON



mobs that roam America's streets, randomly attacking White people. All the while, the Jewish bankers behind Obama have maintained the cult of money, promising everyone will be enriched in America, all this while packing the money into their pockets.

The new money will not be printed until after 2020, and only if a sane person is elected president could the redesign be stopped. If not, pictures of the "Civil Rights Error" and Southern desegregation will be placed on the back of the \$5 bill; and icons of the feminist cult, perhaps Lucretia Mott or Alice Paul—or even Eleanor Roosevelt—will go on the \$10 bill.

Throughout history, the moneylenders have redesigned money to reflect their power. In Roman times, the Winged Goddess of Victory was printed on all coins. But, when Rome fell, it was replaced with the Cross. When Jewish bankers gained financial control of much of Europe in the 9th century, the Cross was replaced with the Seal of Solomon.

The kinds of bizzarrities occurring under the Obama regime are the direct result of the cowardice of a White American population that is unwilling to demand that human society be normal. Because White America is entranced in a magical spell cast by the Cultural Bolsheviks, it refuses to see that America's current multicultural power structure is bankrupt and toothless.

Instead, White Americans are going to be content with carrying a rapidly diminishing number of "Tubs"—as I suggest the new \$20 bill be called—in their pocket while looking for ways to give them to the bankers in exchange for credit cards, distractions, and worthless plastic products from overseas. White Americans are content to allow a literally insane regime to terrorize them and poison them, mocking them all the while.

Ultimately, the new \$20 bill featuring the mug of slave Harriet Tubman could be an impetus for White people to dump the bankers' economy and to free themselves from their own form of indentured servitude—debt slavery—by adopting gold, silver, bitcoins or anything other than Federal Reserve notes as a unit of exchange. ♦

WILLIAM A. WHITE is a freelance writer and publisher based in Virginia. He is the author of several books sold by TBR, including *The Centuries of Revolution*.



Is There a Better Choice?

The establishment is pushing to drop Andrew Jackson's visage and put a new face on the \$20 bill. The person in question was born a slave named Araminta Harriet Ross, circa 1820-2 in Maryland. She changed her name to Harriet Tubman and became an abolitionist and, when the war for Southern Independence was forced on Dixie, she became an agent for the Yankee government. Tubman led at least 500 slaves to freedom on the underground railroad, and claimed 1,000. Jackson also had notable accomplishments to his credit. He was the first common man to become president. He defined an American era of populism, helped found the Democratic Party and was one of the best generals the United States ever had. Should this change be made? It has been suggested the U.S. keep the Jackson \$20 and create a Tubman \$2 or \$3 bill. Alternatively, instead of Tubman, perhaps another more fitting woman could replace Jackson, possibly FDR critic and peace lover Elizabeth Dilling, or Phyllis Schlafley, who saved the nation from the so-called Equal Rights Amendment. It doesn't have to be a woman—why not honor Gen. Francis "Swampfox" Marion, Henry Ford or Thomas Edison? We'd like to hear your views, so send your thoughts to TBR at paul@barnesreview.org.

Back to Minidoka

Professional photojournalist discovers that Japanese made major contributions during their World War II incarceration in U.S.

A black page in U.S. history occurred less than three months after FDR successfully provoked Japan into attacking the fleet at Pearl Harbor: By presidential order, the Army rounded up thousands of Americans—often giving them less than 24 hours to vacate their houses and farms. With their bank accounts confiscated, they were interned at remote desert locales for the duration. Could it happen again? Had the victims been Jewish we would never have heard the end of this scandal. But they were not.

By Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst

Minidoka National Historic Site near Jerome, Idaho served as an American concentration camp from 1942 through 1945. Located on Hunt Road, it was known as “Hunt Camp.” There the United States Government spent a great deal of money building 600 barracks and infrastructure on over 30,000 acres. Up to 13,000 Americans of Japanese descent were housed here after being forced from their homes in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California and southern Arizona. It was President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s purely illegal Executive Order No. 9066 that started it all. The Supreme Court disallowed such incarceration of American citizens by overturning the order in 1945. President Roosevelt became famous for doing his best to provoke



A newspaper announces the impending internment.

Japan into bombing Pearl Harbor. Eventually they did. The war in the Pacific was on and the roundup of “Japs” got under way. (Germans and Italians were incarcerated elsewhere.)

Wartime hysteria created an incredible paranoia that perfectly served the interests of the warmongers. Japanese-Americans were given almost no notice, allowed to pack a couple of bags each, had their homes, properties, bank accounts and anything else of value confiscated without due process. Their valuables were never returned. They were ordered to report to the nearest military-established “holding areas.” It was a military operation of relocation for specific classes of Americans. The term “relocation” became a euphemism for concentration camp incarceration of mostly



During the 1930s, the Minidoka Project, established by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Reclamation Service, used labor provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps to construct canals as part of a vast irrigation program in southern Idaho. Later, during World War II, 13,000 Japanese-Americans were interned here and worked on canal maintenance and provided farm labor. Following the closure of the concentration camp, the facilities were used to house returning GIs, under the Veterans Resettlement Program.

PHOTO BY HARALD SCHARNHORST

U.S.-born Japanese. Many not only had little or no loyalty to their ancestral homeland, but often were even looked down on by the Japanese in Japan itself.

Japanese immigrants first crossed the Pacific in the 1800s; some stayed and established permanent homes and families, farms and businesses. As America became their new home, the pioneers, called Issei (their American-born children were referred to as Nisei), struggled to assimilate, the Japanese doing a much better job of adopting American ways than many immigrants do today.

Minidoka is one of 10 internment camps created for the Japanese. Others were in Colorado and Wyoming. One was in the barren desert north of Delta, Utah, where today only a marker remains.

Manzanar Relocation Center was at Independence, California in the shadow of Mt. Whitney in Owens Valley at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada. Hawaii, Alaska and California contain more memorials. The "Tule Lake Unit" (pronounced Too Lee) displays the largest camp. Tule Lake, Minidoka, Manzanar and Pacific are all operated by the National Park Service

(NPS) and details, maps and some history about each can be found by visiting the official NPS website at www.nps.gov.

Minidoka, however, waited almost 60 years (until about 2001) to get enough funding for the public to get a small idea of the Japanese concentration camp experience.

It is not hard to understand why Minidoka gets little publicity and few Americans have ever heard about Minidoka or Tule Lake. The Japanese traditionally are not whiners as witnessed by the stoic response of the island nation when it was ravaged by a massive tsunami in 2011.

While on photo assignment in April 2015 to nearby Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, I made a side trip to see Minidoka. Desolate and dusty, located on the windswept Snake River Plains of Idaho, it is cold as the arctic in winter and hot as any desert in summer. The Snake River Plains features extensive lava flows, rare ancient fossil beds, mysterious large springs popping out of these lava beds and thousands of acres of rich farmland. Inmates of Minidoka helped



The U.S. Army, realizing Japanese-Americans were not necessarily the “enemy,” opened its ranks to them in 1943. GIs from Minidoka Concentration Camp accounted for 25% of total volunteers and suffered more casualties, male and female, than any other camp. Prisoners at Minidoka created an Honor Roll to acknowledge the service of their fellow Japanese-Americans. The Honor Roll was lost after the war but was re-created in 2011 by the Friends of Minidoka with help from a grant from the U.S. taxpayers.

PHOTO BY HARALD SCHARNHORST

ease a labor shortage, cultivating and harvesting crops during wartime. They were paid, but not much, for their work. After closing, Minidoka became the largest ghost town in the country. Many internees stayed on in the area after closure. Their descendants are still among our best farmers.

I had Minidoka almost to myself on my visit. As I was taking photographs, a Toyota vehicle pulled up, and out popped an elderly Japanese couple. They quietly made their rounds on the self-guided trail winding through a portion of the site. We made eye contact, nodded politely to each other but said nothing. They spoke Japanese together and pointed to the picture displays with familiarity and excitement. It was easy for me to presume they either had lived there or knew someone who had. Each of us had good reasons for visiting Minidoka. They left, and I was alone again.

Those Japanese who first set their eyes on “Hunt Camp” broke down in tears at what they saw, thinking this was the land God forgot: a land of sagebrush and dust, a land so alien to their culture and so far removed from their homes it bogged them down mentally and physically. And yet, they managed to build their traditional gardens and became almost self sufficient.

Their tar-paper barracks were no match for winter temperatures of -20 degrees F, and ineffective pot-belly stoves consumed tons of coal. A single light bulb would light a room. They had running water but no hot water, initially. The sewage system was non-existent as the camp was still under construction.

Locals thought the government was mollicoddling

the internees as many locals did not have running water or electricity at all. That idea lasts even to this day among locals. But the Japanese were resourceful. The National Park Service says they built small baseball diamonds and parks with picnic areas. Their baseball team was unbeatable. Musical groups were formed and a newspaper was published, perhaps humorously called the *Minidoka Irrigator*.

The internees were credited with saving sugar beet and potato crops through their work. They also worked in lumber mills and canneries during the three years the center existed. Minidoka features an honor roll listing hundreds of young Japanese-Americans who joined the Army to prove their true loyalty to the United States. Many were decorated. They served in all-Japanese units in the European Theater during World War II.

The question of loyalty was a huge issue. For instance, Issei who were asked to serve in the Army (Question 27) and forswear allegiance to Japan (Question 28) struggled with their answers. Those willing to swear their loyalty were often sent to Minidoka. Those who would not (called “No-No’s”) were labeled “dissenters” and found themselves shipped to Tule Lake. All in all, some 120,000 Japanese Americans, mostly from the West Coast, were interned for the war’s duration out of fear they would be subversives and saboteurs. Considering the relocation took place well after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, it was likely an unfounded fear.

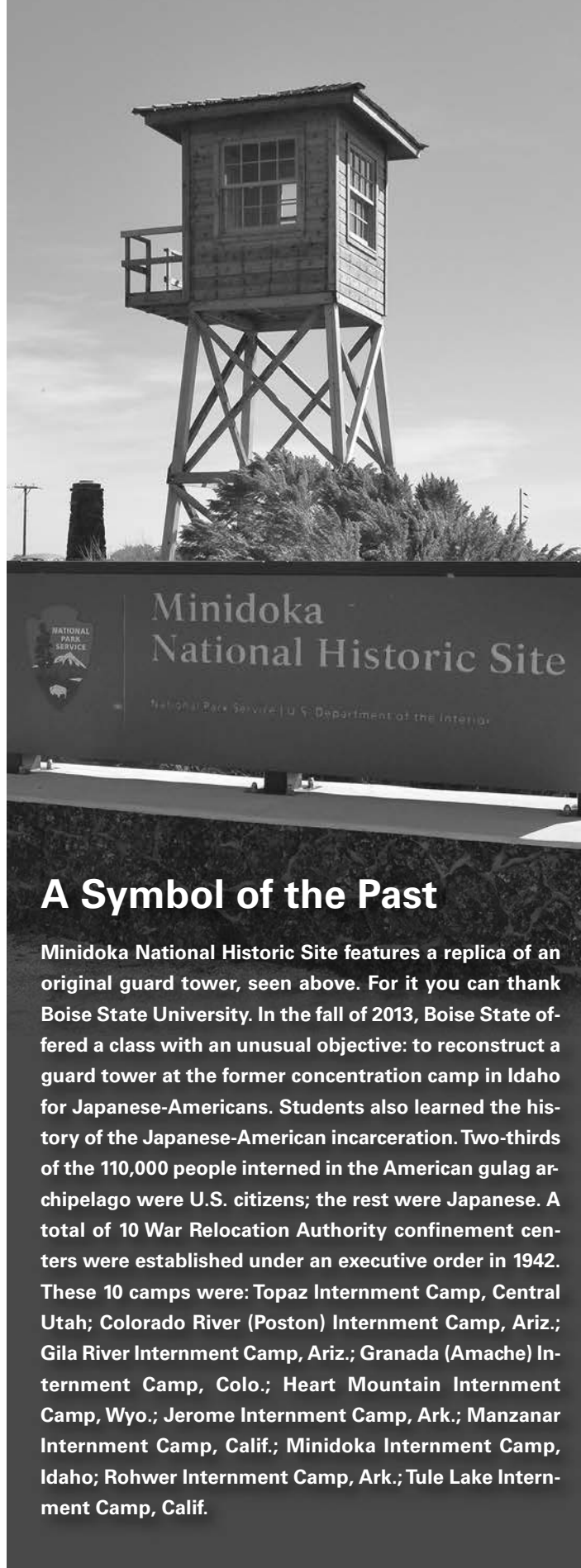
Of those volunteering to fight, Minidoka had the

highest number, some 1,000 or more. That represented almost 10% of the camp. (Since half the population was women and only a smaller amount were in their late teens, that left limited numbers for military service.) They fought as the 442nd combat unit in France and Italy alongside the Hawaii 100th Infantry Battalion, also made up of Japanese-Americans. Interestingly they were highly decorated: 73 soldiers from Minidoka died in action, and two received the Congressional Medal of Honor. President Harry S. Truman was quoted as saying as he addressed members of the 442nd at the White House in 1946 that “You have fought not only the enemy, but you fought prejudice, and you have won.”

There can be no question. During the war years, the internees transformed many thousand acres of high desert sagebrush country into viable agricultural land. Once the camp was closed late in 1945, the land was subdivided into smaller sections, auctioned off to the highest bidders. Some was donated to WWII veterans. The buildings were given away to other government agencies and private not-for-profit organizations. There is no mention of whether any of the internees benefitted from that distribution. Today, most of “Hunt Camp” remains as privately owned and cultivated farmland. Only 70 acres is in National Park Service hands as a memorial—much of it undeveloped. A restored guard tower has been built, but no barracks or buildings remain. The Jerome County, Idaho Museum features a Minidoka Relocation Center Display and there is a restored barracks building at the Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum.

It is worth noting that in 1988 Congress passed the so-called Civil Liberties Act, which acknowledged actions taken against American citizens and legal aliens of Japanese ancestry (and others) during World War II were illegal. There was a token effort to provide restitution, but it was mostly symbolic as the true value of all losses incurred was impossible to calculate. As is the Japanese character, the released prisoners simply started over and rebuilt from the ground up. ♦

HARALD HESSTVEDT SCHARNHORST is an amateur historian based in the U.S. Northwest. Harald arrived in America as an immigrant from Norway in 1949 and graduated high school in Fresno, Calif., in 1958. He served in the U.S. Army with the Strategic Communications Command Europe from 1963-1966. After his military career, he spent 20 years in the movie and broadcasting industry. He is a multilingual author of one published book, many articles and numerous radio shows. Harald has spent much of his life in family business.



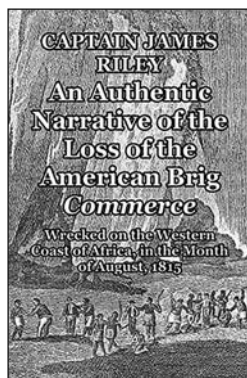
A Symbol of the Past

Minidoka National Historic Site features a replica of an original guard tower, seen above. For it you can thank Boise State University. In the fall of 2013, Boise State offered a class with an unusual objective: to reconstruct a guard tower at the former concentration camp in Idaho for Japanese-Americans. Students also learned the history of the Japanese-American incarceration. Two-thirds of the 110,000 people interned in the American gulag archipelago were U.S. citizens; the rest were Japanese. A total of 10 War Relocation Authority confinement centers were established under an executive order in 1942. These 10 camps were: Topaz Internment Camp, Central Utah; Colorado River (Poston) Internment Camp, Ariz.; Gila River Internment Camp, Ariz.; Granada (Amache) Internment Camp, Colo.; Heart Mountain Internment Camp, Wyo.; Jerome Internment Camp, Ark.; Manzanar Internment Camp, Calif.; Minidoka Internment Camp, Idaho; Rohwer Internment Camp, Ark.; Tule Lake Internment Camp, Calif.

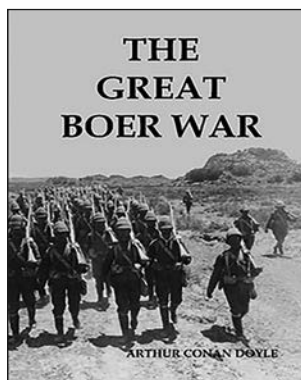
NEW BOOKS FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce

NEW! By Captain James Riley. The incredible true story of an American ship's crew taken into slavery by Arab slave traders of northwestern Africa after being wrecked on that continent's west coast, has riveted, fascinated and horrified readers since its first publication 200 years ago. Captain Riley's ship, the *Commerce*, was sailing from Gibraltar to the Cape Verde Islands when it was lost in fog and wrecked off the coast of the Sahara. There, they were seized by passing Berbers who seized the men, as was their custom, and took them deep into the blazing, nearly waterless Sahara desert. The book tells in shocking detail the events before and after their capture by these marauding Sahrawi Muslims, and their endless mistreatment, which included beatings, heat exposure and starvation (one of Riley's men lost 100 pounds). Captain Riley's detailed and fascinating descriptions of his experiences mirrored that suffered by more than a million Europeans who were captured by the Barbary pirates. This valuable account recounts a part of history that is now suppressed or ignored. This account of slavery and death was so influential that Abe Lincoln included it in his 1860 campaign biography. Softcover, 352 pages, #742, \$15.



The Great Boer War



NEW! By Arthur Conan Doyle. Better known for his Sherlock Holmes books, this Conan Doyle history book was one of the first complete chronicles of the Anglo-Boer War—written as it happened. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict became to be measured. Doyle said of the Boers: "Take a community of Dutchmen of the

type of those who defended themselves for 50 years against all the power of Spain . . . intermix with them a strain of inflexible French Huguenots [and the] product must obviously be one of the most rugged, virile, unconquerable races ever seen upon Earth. Take this formidable people and train them for seven generations in constant warfare against savage men and ferocious beasts, in circumstances under which no weakling could survive, place them so that they acquire exceptional skill with weapons and in horsemanship, give them a country which is eminently suited to the

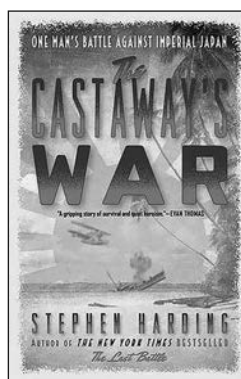
tactics of the huntsman, the marksman, and the rider . . . and you have the modern Boer—the most formidable antagonist who ever crossed the path of Imperial Britain." Conan Doyle admits the Boers were better fighters than the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte. Softcover, reset with two dozen unique and rare pictures from the conflict, oversized. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, \$15.

Among the Headhunters: An Extraordinary WWII Story of Survival in the Burmese Jungle

NEW! By Robert Lyman. Flying the notorious "Hump" route between India and China in 1943, a twin-engine plane crashed in a dense mountain jungle, deep within Japanese-held territory. Among the passengers was celebrated CBS journalist Eric Severeid, an OSS operative who was also a Soviet double agent and Gen. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell's personal advisor. Against the odds, all but one of the 21 people aboard the doomed aircraft survived. To this day it remains the largest civilian evacuation of an aircraft by parachute. But they fell from the frying pan into the fire. The shocked survivors discovered that they had arrived in wild country dominated by notorious headhunters who practiced slavery and human sacrifice. Japanese soldiers lay close by, too. *Among the Headhunters* tells—for the first time—the incredible true story of their amazing adventures. Released June 2016. Hardback, 304 pages, #738, \$18.



The Castaway's War: One Man's Battle Against Imperial Japan



NEW! In the early hours of July 5, 1943, the destroyer *USS Strong* was hit by a Japanese torpedo. The explosion broke the destroyer nearly in half, killed dozens of sailors and sparked raging fires. Scores went into the ocean as the warship sank—and a young officer's harrowing story of survival began. Severely injured, Lt. Hugh Barr Miller and several others survived three days at sea and eventually landed on a Japanese-occupied island. The survivors found fresh water and a few coconuts, but Miller, believing he was dying, ordered the others to go on without him. They did so, believing, as Miller did, that he would be dead within hours. But

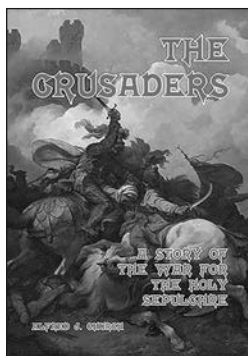
Miller didn't die, and his health improved enough for him to find the enemy—Japanese forces patrolling the island. Miller then launched a one-man war against the island's occupiers. Based on official American and Japanese histories, personal memoirs and exclusive interviews with the story's key participants, *Castaway's War* is a story of unbelievable bravery. Released May 3, 2016. Hardback, 320 pages, #736, \$26..

The Empire of the Hittites

NEW! By William Wright. Decipherment of Hittite inscriptions by Prof. Archibald Henry Sayce. Written by a senior biblical scholar at the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, this book has its roots in the author's investigations of a series of inscriptions he discovered while on missionary work near Damascus in the Middle East. Convinced that he had found the first reference to the Hittites outside the Bible, the author then produced the first major work on the Hittite culture, examining them in terms of their own writings, and those of the Egyptians and Assyrians alike—without the fear of political correctness. The book then moves on to an evaluation of the geographical extent of the Hittite empire, its art and learning, religion and racial makeup. The author says: "the Hittites did not belong to a Semitic race. The features are rather those of a northern people." Wright used the Bible as a reference point, but he incorporated non-biblical references and sources, ensuring that the book remained as accurate as possible, given the ancient—and often obscured—nature of the Hittites. The Hittites, of course, produced the first written Aryan language. A great read about a forgotten White powerhouse which scholars even today hate to admit is not Semitic. Softcover, 214 pages, completely reformatted, #743, \$12.



The Crusaders: The War for the Holy Sepulchre



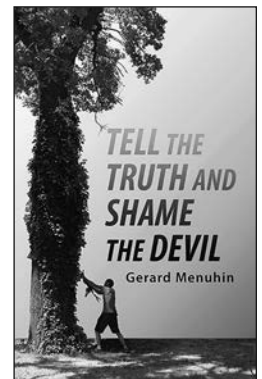
NEW! By Alfred J. Church. Too many people think the Crusades were "bald Christian aggressions against the Muslims of the Mideast." Here is a wonderful retelling of the stories of the First, Third and Eighth Crusades, narrated by a fictional "wandering Jew" (cursed to live until the Second Coming of Christ). This classic work takes the reader on an epic rollercoaster ride of the triumphs, tribulations and ultimate defeat of the

European counterattack against the rampant Muslim aggression that had seized the Christian lands in the Mideast—lands that had

been Christian for hundreds of years before Muhammad was even born! The author explains how the Islamic military conquest of huge areas of the Byzantine empire sparked off the call to crusade, and then weaves the story of some of the most famous characters and events of the Crusades. From the dizzying successes of the First Crusade—the siege and fall of Antioch and the fall of Jerusalem—to the recapture of Jerusalem by the Muslims, the reader will meet the major characters of the time: Richard Lionheart, Duke Godfrey (Norman warrior and first king of Jerusalem), Saladin, King Louis of France and others. The reader also discovers the full tragedy of the ill-fated "Children's Crusade" and much more. Softcover, 175 pages, #746, \$15.

Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil

NEW ECONOMY EDITION! By Gerard Menuhin. (The author is the anti-Zionist son of Jewish violinist Yehudi Menuhin.) Second updated and indexed edition. Many know that something isn't right in the world. Nations engage in perpetual war while bankers and armaments makers line their pockets from the carnage. The citizens of the world have been cut out of government, whether they live in a democracy, republic, theocracy or dictatorship. All the while, the ruling elite grow richer as the real producers struggle. Behind the scenes, events are controlled by puppetmasters. How did this world get to the dark place it is? Who could have stopped it and what can we do? The book consists of three sections. The first section concerns Hitler. The second section enlarges on the activities of the real culprits. The third section concerns WWI and WWII, their conception, funding and continuity, laws against freedom of expression, and the evolution of the Orwellian state, Mideast mayhem and much more. Softcover, 457 pages, #715, \$20.



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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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More Wartime Telegrams Need Decoding

The Huntington Library has launched a “crowd-sourced” funding project to enable transcription of 15,971 telegrams sent from 1862 to 1867, primarily relating to events of the U.S. War Between the States, according to the *Los Angeles Times*. So far, 2,100 “citizen archivists” have assisted in deciphering the often partially encoded messages. Thomas T. Eckert, chief of the U.S. military telegraph office at the time and later head of Western Union, kept the telegraphic ledgers and documents in a footlocker, which only came to light at an auction in 2008. Some 1,500 telegraph operators across the North communicated everything from mundane concerns to momentous events. For example, Gen. William T. Sherman’s grief over the death of his eldest, 9-year-old son spilled over into troop movement reports. And in 1865, Gen. Ulysses Grant wired the Secretary of War regarding the Union army’s racist pay practices: “I would call attention to the fact that our White troops are being paid whilst the Colored troops are not. If paymaster could be ordered here immediately to commence paying them it would have a fine effect.”

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Chinese Travelers in Roman-Era Britain

With the advent of more rapid forms of transit, particularly mass transportation like railroads and airlines, ours has been a “shrinking world.” New World Order globalists often use this fact as a propaganda weapon to promote their schemes for universal tyranny. But it is always a bit surprising to come across evidence from the distant past demonstrating that the human race always



ECKERT



Chinese bones from Roman-era Britain.

has been highly mobile, even if not at “jet speed.” A recent find of two skeletons in a Roman-era cemetery in London, England, provides yet another proof that even ancient empires had their world travelers. According to Dr. Rebecca Redfern at the Museum of London, morphological studies of the skulls showed that the two people were Asian and were most similar to today’s Chinese and Japanese—only the third or fourth to be found in the Roman empire. Scientific studies of the teeth also proved the travelers were not from the British Isles. Why did they travel so far from home? Were the pair traders, slaves or just adventurous tourists?

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Far-Flung Trade Networks

Speaking of world travel, a turquoise-colored bronze cup from Iran, dating to the 10th-11th century A.D., was found recently near Lake Parisento and the Yuribei River, close to the Kara Sea in Western Siberia. Archeologists believe it was brought to the area about 200 years later. And while medieval Persian goods have been found in Siberia before, never was it so far to the northeast. This is also the first time something of the sort has been found north of the Arctic Circle. Most likely brought by Central Asian merchants, the cup, like Persian metal dishes found elsewhere, probably served for religious purposes among the native Khanty and Mansy peoples, who typically used such rarities for ritual meals and offerings to gods and spirits at holy sites. Traders would have brought back walrus tusks, furs and hunting birds. A bronze knife handle was found also.

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Dwarf Species of Pterosaur Discovered

Fragmentary fossils found in British Columbia suggest that ancient flying reptiles, known as pterosaurs, survived much later in a variety of sizes other than huge, contrary to previous thought. By the time of the Late Cretaceous period, which scientists posit occurred about 77 million years ago, the fossil record demonstrates almost exclusively large pterosaurs—some with wingspans over 30 ft. Previously, the few smallest examples found from that time had wingspans of eight to 10 feet. The latest find, however, suggests a nearly mature pterosaur with a wingspan of only 4.75 feet—the size of a modern bald eagle, and almost small enough to be “cute.” Examples of small pterosaurs exist from much earlier, but it was thought they had died out by the Late Cretaceous. The new find suggests the not-so-tiny critters survived much later than previously theorized.

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Ancient Militarization of the Holy Land

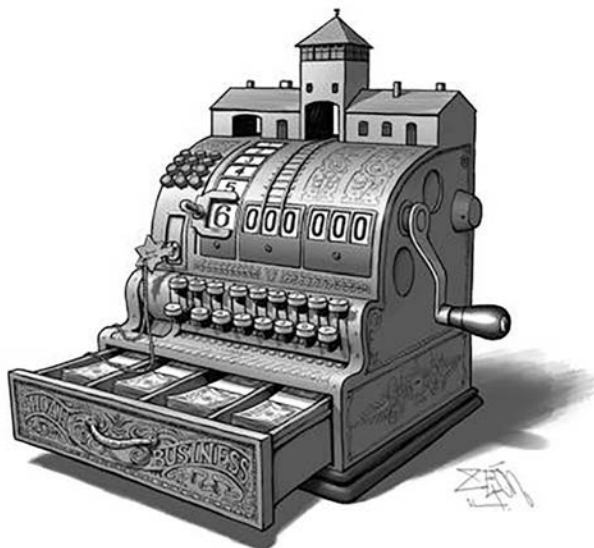
Biblical archeologists working in the Elah Valley of Palestine (present-day Israel) have excavated a fortified Iron Age town dating to the end of the 13th century B.C. While no direct evidence was found of King David, who is said to have reigned at the time, the find supports biblical descriptions of the development from small

agrarian communities to fortified, walled cities. The location and the evidence of two gates suggest the town was Sha'arayim, which means "two gates." The city figures in the aftermath of the battle between the Israelite shepherd, David, and the Philistine giant, Goliath. Apart from the unusual aspect of two gates, researchers also found a pottery shard inscribed in Canaanite script with the distinctly Hebrew words for "king," "don't do" and "judge." The finds will feature in an upcoming Bible Lands Museum exhibition.

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UN to Force Iranians to Believe in "Holocaust"?

Iran is a thorn in the side of Israel for more than one reason. Apart from the fact that Iran is not subject to the Rothschild Jewish banking empire, the country continues to question the official narrative of the alleged World War II "genocide" of Jews by National Socialist Germans. Conferences on Revisionist history topics occur regularly in the ancient land of Persia, as does a contest for political cartoons, many of which use humor to depict the grotesque



contradiction between what Jews claim was done to them in concentration camps and the truly genocidal behavior of Israelis toward Palestinians. Any effort, however, to achieve historical accuracy about the Holo-hoax is feared by Zionists, who bilk billions of shekels out of numerous White nations every year as purported "reparations." Now the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum is demanding that the United Nations force the Iranians to abandon their "holocaust denial." But if the "Holocaust" is true, why does belief in it have to be enforced by laws and punishments?

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Invaders Desecrate European Churches

The Muslim invaders of modern Europe are not mere refugees from war-torn areas. They are largely, in fact, an invading army, imported by ruling elites to exterminate what is left of Christianity and the White race. While there are many peaceful adherents of Islam, it is nevertheless, historically, a religion of conquest. More evidence of this fact surfaced last August in an Italian national newspaper, translated into English by the Catholic blog, *Rorate Caeli*. Thou-



sands of incidents of Muslims desecrating churches across Europe have been reported. Often only local papers carry the news, but it sometimes gets past the anti-truth censors in national periodicals, too. The acts of profanation range from shouting and cursing to "spitting on sacred images, defecating on the altars, urinating in the holy water font, desecrating the Eucharist, insulting the faithful and the burning and shattering of sacred images and bookstands." Italy, France, Spain, Belgium and Germany all have experienced numerous assaults. The German province of North Rhein-Westphalia reported 3,504 incidents of desecration in just the last three years—more than three per day.

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Insatiable Interest in Nazi Memorabilia

In September, Whyte's, an auction house in Dublin, Ireland, offered an unusual item of German WWII militaria for sale: an unopened roll of "Edelweiss" brand toilet paper, packaged for use by the Wehrmacht. The Irish collector selling the unusual article originally had attempted to gather all the items typically found in a German soldier's army kit. How the roll survived the "needs" of war is a bit of a mystery, but Whyte's stated that it was in "remarkably unused condition." Well, we're glad of that.

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King Harald's Cavalier Attitude Shocking

King Harald V of Norway gave a rather disturbing speech at a royal garden party on Sept. 1 this year. Denying the proven historical and genetic existence of Norwegians as a distinct people, the head of state claimed, "Norwegians come from the north of Norway, from the middle, from the south and all the other regions. Norwegians are also immigrants from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, Somalia and Syria. It is not always easy to say where we come from; to which nationality we belong. Home is where the heart is. That cannot always be placed within country borders. Norwegians are girls who love girls. Boys who love boys. And boys and girls who love each other. Norwegians believe in God, Allah, everything and nothing." Clearly, Harald believes in nothing of national value. We'll see how he feels, though, when those friendly Somalians show up to remove his head from his shoulders.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 54

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Throwing Away Their Christian Heritage

More positively, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Vienna, Austria, Christoph Cardinal Schoenborn, has stated publicly what most know but the political elites suppress: that Muslims seek the conquest of Europe. Speaking on the feast of the Holy Name of Mary, which celebrates the breaking of the Ottomans' Second Siege of Vienna by Catholic armies led by Polish King Jan III Sobieski 333 years ago, Schoenborn said, "Will there be an Islamic conquest of Europe? Many Muslims want it and say: Europe is finished. . . . God have mercy on Europe and [its] people who are in danger of throwing away their Christian heritage, not only economically, but above all in human and religious terms." Sadly, we doubt there is much religious conviction behind the cardinal's words. He is among those liberals who have in fact abandoned that Christian heritage which built Europe. Instead of urging Europeans to have many children to ensure survival, they have opened the gates to the enemy. In neighboring Germany, one-fifth of the population has a migrant background; 36% of those under age five.

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Continued Assault on Southern Heritage

The extermination of European-American culture and history continues to accelerate. Once the center of both the War for Independence and the War Between the States, Virginia has become home to an ever-increasing number of cultural communists: the taxpayer-dependent bureaucracy which "works" in Washington, D.C. Thus, the Alexandria, Va., city council voted unanimously to rename Jefferson Davis Highway and seek permission from the commonwealth's general assembly to move a famous Confederate statue (shown here) from a busy street intersection to some out-of-the-way, forgotten place. All the usual suspects gathered to send history down the memory hole. Entitled "Appomattox," the large bronze statue stands on the spot where a Confederate regiment mustered to retreat from the city and was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1889. It depicts a reflective, unarmed soldier facing south. Look away, Dixieland.

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All Human Languages Related?

Do human beings actually speak a cleverly concealed universal language? A group of linguists, physicists and computer scientists has studied 40-100 basic words in about 3,700 languages —nearly two-thirds of those existing, according to the UK's *Telegraph*. Current "wisdom" among linguists is that language is arbitrary, with no intrinsic meaning to sounds, and that languages develop independently of each other. But these scholars found that an amazingly high number of words for fundamental concepts like "body parts, family relationships or aspects of the

natural world" almost universally contain similar sounds. Words for "nose" typically contain either "neh" or "oo" sounds. Rounder shapes are described by "ooo" sounds. Spiky shapes often are high-pitched—something called the "bouba-kiki effect." More research is needed, however, to determine whether these phenomena are the result of origins in a single, primordial language or something originating from human beings' innate capacity and "preprogramming" for language.

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Russia Bans 100 Pornography Websites

As detailed in Hervé Ryssen's *Jewish Mafia*, which we reviewed in the September/October 2016 TBR, Jews are almost exclusively the "masterminds" behind the massive proliferation of the social plague of pornography, which they use as a weapon to morally weaken and destroy Christianity, families and civilization generally. They even have used it as a weapon of war against Palestinians. But Russia, which President Vladimir Putin is trying to restore to its religious and cultural roots, has banned over 100 pornography websites on the Internet in the last year. This has outraged the Zionists. An infuriated, Russian-born Jewish journalist, Julia Ioffe, apparently thinks soul-destroying filth is what makes America great. Complaining about the Russian clean-up effort, she "tweeted": "Is this the America you want, Donald [Trump]?" The correct answer, of course, is: "Yes. It is."

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Google's Faulty Afro-Centered Revisionism

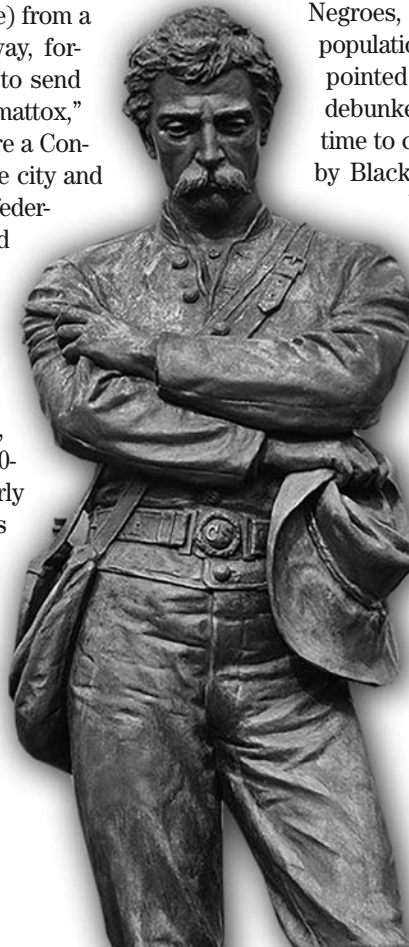
Apparently, Google has been engaging in activities worthy of George Orwell's Ministry of Truth. It seems the Internet search engine has skewed results of queries for "American inventors" to make it appear as though the top examples are almost all Negroes, who comprise only about 12% of the general population. A popular White nationalist website recently pointed out the fraudulent revisionism. It was all debunked already in 2009, however. A blogger took the time to catalogue over 60 items, ostensibly invented first by Blacks. In every case, from peanut butter to blood banks, the claims were false. White men already had "been there and done that." But the mythology continues. Of course, we're happy whenever anyone invents something helpful. Just be honest about who was the first or the best.

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Shedding Light on the Etruscans

For all their power and influence at the time, the ancient people of the Etruscans still remain a mystery in many ways to scientists. For example, only a small number of words and part of its grammar are known, primarily from funerary inscriptions. Now, researchers at the Mugello Valley Archaeological Project in Italy have discovered a 500-lb. sandstone stele, approximately 4 ft. high

Left, the allegorical statue "Appomattox."





by 2 ft. wide, with one of the longest Etruscan inscriptions found—about 120 characters. It had formed part of the foundation of an Etruscan temple in Poggio Colla and is unique for not being funerary in nature. Scholars believe it is either a dedication stone or a description of religious rites or laws. The stone is also unusual for mentioning the names of the Etruscan supreme god, Tina, and his consort, Uni, goddess of love and marriage. It is thought that the temple was dedicated to Uni—a hypothesis strengthened by a ceramic fragment found nearby, with the earliest known European depiction of a birth scene.

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Will Austria Ever Get a New President?

The Austrian presidential election has become a bit “gummed up.” Earlier this year, the country’s top court ordered a new election when it was discovered that the voting had been rigged sufficiently to steal the election from the nationalist Austrian Freedom Party’s candidate, Norbert Hofer, by just 31,000 votes. As of September 2016, it looked as though the election would have to be “postponed” indefinitely. It seems that envelopes for postal ballots had a glue that just wouldn’t seal—leading to the strong possibility of vote theft or fraud. Conveniently, the government refused last May to set a specific date for the do-over election, though they have finally chosen December 4 as the date of the do-over. While the office of president is largely ceremonial, it would give the Austrian people a real voice against the ongoing foreign invasion of their nation—something the racially and culturally suicidal establishment parties want to avoid at all cost, even if it means resorting to dirty tricks. Meanwhile, the German government has issued a television commercial encouraging German women to wear the hijab, a Muslim head-covering for women. Great.

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Surreal Assault on Freedom of Speech

The “independent” United Kingdom Electoral Commission, which regulates what slogans a British political party may have printed on ballots, has determined that “free speech” is an “offensive” and prohibited term. In fact, five six-word ballot slogans submitted by

the Liberty GB party were deemed unacceptably offensive: “Vote for real people, not politicians!”; “Western civilisation, British culture, free speech”; “Halt immigration, tackle extremism, defend freedom”; “Replace corrupt politicians, vote Liberty GB”; “Halt immigration and extremism, defend freedom!” In the U.S., the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has decided that “Don’t Tread on Me,” from the Revolutionary War Gadsden flag, now has “racist” overtones, and the slogan’s use in the workplace should be investigated. Truly, our world has become a surreal caricature. Yet, the mass of sheeple continue blithely to the slaughter.

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Appalling Free Speech Double Standard

World Jewry is the first to scream about “oppression” and “anti-Semitism,” if the formerly “chosen people” are not allowed to do and say exactly as they like, no matter how depraved or criminal. But let someone defend the traditional values of Western civilization, the family and marriage, Christianity or the White race, and all the Zionistas want to do is “shut it down.” In France, Robert Bénard, the mayor of Béziers, was attacked by LICRA—the equivalent of the Anti-Defamation League—for his concern that the student body in some French schools is 91% Muslim. Bénard also



Robert Bénard, the mayor of Béziers.

agreed with the words of the late Charles de Gaulle that being French means “being European, White and Catholic.” Jews are key players in denying free speech and association to nationalist political parties across Europe, whether the Alternative for Germany and National Democrats in Germany, or Golden Dawn in Greece, among many others. Robert Singer, the head of the World Jewish Congress, recently gave marching orders to the Greek government and even tried to co-opt a Greek Orthodox archbishop to stop nationalist free speech. Finally, while Jews worldwide are quick to organize boycotts against those who oppose them, they have obtained the passage of laws in several countries prohibiting even the advocacy of boycotts of Israel in response to that state’s genocide of Palestinians. Consequently, many businesses and individuals are forced to do business with the Zionist terrorists. That is what “equality” means to these peculiar people.

THE REVISIONIST HERESY

THOUGHT POLICE DETERMINED TO SILENCE REVISIONISTS

INTRODUCTION

Former Australian beauty queen Lady Michele Renouf has made her mark as a model for advertising and as a London socialite. But she is also a tough Revisionist. This sweet-heart of the New Right is unshakable and unsinkable, standing up for persecuted scholars such as David Irving, Ernst Zündel and Robert Faurisson. She not only faces down hostile leftist reporters and paparazzi but even appears in courtrooms to defend the defenders of free speech—sometimes to defend their lawyers. These are the comments of Lady Michele at the London Forum. The London Forum is a non-party-aligned conference group for nationalists, identitarians, thinkers and commentators from across the Right. Recently, Faurisson has been brought to trial yet again in France for a speech he made at the Teheran International Conference more than 3,000 miles from Paris and 10 years ago! Former President of France Jacques Chirac insisted that a way must be found to prosecute the half-Scot, half-French professor for his heretical investigation of the alleged mass murder of 6 million European Jews in presumed homicidal gas chambers. In her defense testimony, Lady Renouf undermined key aspects of the prosecution case by explaining the true circumstances of the Teheran conference (in which she too participated). She then revealed to a packed courtroom the astonishing “Guidelines for Teaching about the Holocaust” issued to teachers worldwide by the Stockholm International Forum 2000—a conference set up at the instigation of Tony Blair, Bill Clinton and the government of Israel.

By Lady Michele Renouf

The best people I have met in my life—in terms of valuable people—have been among the Revisionists. Prof. Robert Faurisson is one of my all-time favorites—half Frenchman, half Scotsman. He has been working in the field for half a century, and he has been in the courts in France, where he lives, for many many decades, and the latest appearance was this year [2016] on June 21. And at that hearing he had asked me to be his sole defense witness. He’s been charged with contesting a crime against humanity, plus racial discrimination. And the prosecuting barrister represents LICRA—the League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism. If we really did have a sort of a democratic system we could consider countering that, because those who are bringing such charges against him are the racial supremacists, surely, if you’ve ever read the Old Testament and discrimination and exceptionalism is their mode of operation.

So the prosecution in this particular instance is targeting Dr. Faurisson’s participation some 10 years ago—it puts me in mind of David Irving’s trial from 2006 in Vienna, where he was being prosecuted for 16 words he had uttered 10 years previously—they really have an extraordinary memory, these people. And it was concerning Dr. Faurisson’s participation at the Teheran conference in 2006.

And that conference was actually drawn up by the then-president of Iran, Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad because he was concerned about the debate that was not allowed to take place in the free West on the findings of the Revisionists. So he invited all sides of the debate to come, and indeed some of them did.

I wanted to express four points to the French judge. I will tell you each point, and then I will give you some



Above, Dr. Robert Faurisson and Lady Michele Renouf.
At right, Faurisson and Renouf at the 2006 Teheran Conference.

exposition that I didn't tell the judge but for our benefit to give you a little background of what I came to learn in the course of these years since attending David Irving's first trial.

Now the first point I made was to congratulate the defense lawyer for Robert Faurisson. And the reason I did that is I have attended so many of these trials, particularly in Mannheim in Germany, where I have heard the judge actually say to the lawyer that if he defends his Revisionist client too well, he too will be prosecuted. It's impossible to imagine that a lawyer will be prosecuted if he defends his client too well.

So that is the reason that I did congratulate and make known to the judge the reason this particular barrister was so brave in taking the case, because it is very difficult for these people to get a lawyer to defend them, because they risk a great deal themselves.

Now to give you a little background on this business of the courts: I became aware of the Revisionists due to David Irving's trial—a civil action that he took in the year 2000, in the High Court in London. Now before that I had not heard of the Revisionists—in fact I had not heard of David Irving.

I had taken no interest particularly in "the Holocaust" save that in 1997, on a different perspective altogether that is not relevant today, I had actually written a monograph on Wagner and Judaism called "Inspirational or Conspiratorial" and in that, I had not questioned anything that we are told of the Hollywood version of history. But I did say that if you are going to use the word "Holocaust," which means sacrificial burnt offering, someone had to have offered it. And

my only query in my monograph was who offered it. And I still ask "who offered it." And it was because in England in the *Times* newspaper Irving had been quoted as saying if he were a Jew now he would not be asking "who" pulled the trigger, but "why," it's the why that took me along to the High Court to take an interest in what he was going to say. But frankly I did not expect very much, but the why is still the issue.

And so I attended that trial for a number of months, every day and saw the very opposite of what I had been led to expect—I saw scientific attitude from his side, and I saw smears and slander from the other side, which was a real shock to me. Several years after that, I happened to be a houseguest of the late, great Joe Sobran, an American writer who I met as a matter of fact at one of David Irving's conferences in Cincinnati. Joe lived in Washington, D.C.; he was very much a political commentator. And at that time—I think it was 2004—he was telling me about Ernst Zündel, a Canadian German who was on trial in Canada, in Toronto, and there was to be trial in secret. Habeas corpus was not to be respected.

And I thought: Is this possible, that in our day and age, it's possible that people can bring you to court, without naming who they are or how long they have spoken, how many witnesses they have—a total secret court case can be conducted against you without your even knowing who even brought the charges?

So I thought, this is a step too far—I'm sure these people must be exaggerating.

But because I had taken an interest in this area of history, out of the blue I took a train from Washington

up to Toronto to see for myself. And I attended these trials, in which again I heard a judge in the high court—the Supreme Court of Ontario, I think it was—say that truth is no defense in a court case. Well I do understand that a court case is run by penal codes, court precedents etc etc—but we don't suppose, even though we can't moralize in a court because it isn't about moralizing—nevertheless, you do expect a judge to respect truth as a defense. So this got me very interested in Ernst Zündel's case, and I visited him in the Toronto detention center. It was at Christmastime, as I recall, and I took him a box of chocolates. I found that this pacifist, this lifelong pacifist, had been kept in a cell alone—his toothbrush had been taken outside his cell in case he should use it as a weapon(!). And he was not allowed to receive my modest box of chocolates—which put me in mind of my late husband, Sir Francis Renouf, who was captured and put in a prison camp in Bavaria, at which he was allowed to receive Red Cross parcels—he was even allowed to have an Oxford correspondence course by the Germans. And yet he had landed in Corinth to kill Germans. That's how Allied soldiers were treated—he was a New Zealander as it happened. Yet, in Canada, in 2004, or thereabouts, here was a pacifist, who had not come to kill anybody—had no desire to kill anybody—was not allowed a box of chocolates.

So when he then went to Mannheim—they tricked him; I won't go into all that in detail—but he wound up in Mannheim in Germany in prison, and I went to visit him there—and then I saw the court, the judges saying too, as did the French judges, that if these lawyers

defended their client too well, then they too would be prosecuted. Now I've heard that in the Zündel trial, the Germar Rudolf trial and the Sylvia Stolz trial, because Sylvia Stolz was herself a lawyer—she was defending Ernst Zündel and because she defended her Revisionist clients too well, she was put in prison for three years. So that is called “jailing the lawyers.” I first started out by putting out a documentary called “Jailing Opinions,” and this is about both of these trials, the one in 2000 and the one in 2006, David Irving's and Robert Faurisson's. And I've also put out more recently a film called “Jailing the Lawyers.”

I'll come now to point two; the point two that I made to the French judge was that all the speakers at the Teheran conference in 2006 were given no more than 10—maximum 20—minutes to speak. I was also at the Teheran conference; that's why I was asked as a witness because I also attended that conference, and in fact I spoke there. And I was a little embarrassed to think that my minor speech could be given the same weight of time as someone like Prof. Robert Faurisson. And I think the professor himself was rather surprised that he could not deliver his speech but could only be given 10-20 minutes—so it was rather important to tell the French judge the speech that the prosecutor was relying on was in fact not delivered—he gave it impromptu and he gave it in English.

Now let me tell you a little bit about the background, and I did stress to the judge that it was all sides to the debate—those who were Revisionist and those who were not Revisionist. This was the idea of Ahmadinejad, to give everybody an equal opportunity to express

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their findings and their views.

Historically since Persia continued with the Hellenic tradition of scientific enquiry (even while for centuries much of it was lost to European scholars) they were interested that the *Guidelines for Teaching About the Holocaust* in our schools are a grotesque departure for us in the West from our Hellenic tradition. And I quote (from these *Guidelines*)—as I did to the French judge in the last of my four points:

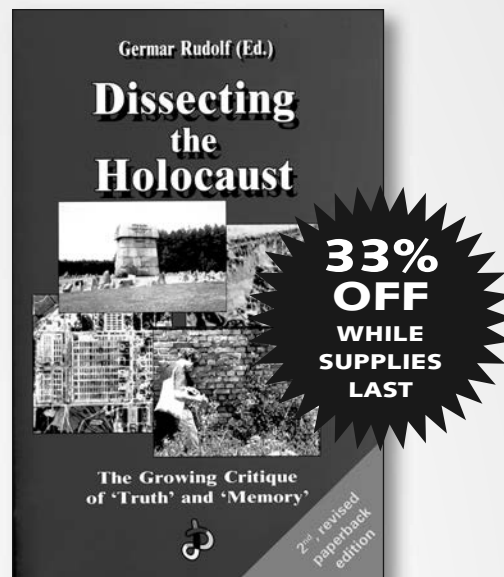
“Care must be taken not to give a platform for deniers . . . or seek to disprove the deniers’ position through *normal historical debate and rational argument*.” [Emphasis added.]

After that conference I was elected to be one of the five members on the Teheran Committee, which was intended to give a second conference, and I’m going to boast to you because I’m very, very proud of it because when I went to go off the platform, having given my, I thought, modest speech, Faurisson said “I give you 20 out of 20 for that speech,” and David Duke and the late Michael Collins Piper—two men I admire enormously—said that they thought mine was the best speech of the conference.

But the issue is that it gave me the opportunity when I suddenly found myself on a television program with Prof. Norman Finkelstein—famous for writing *The Holocaust Industry*—so I was very surprised to find myself opposite and I was very humbled despite my earlier remark but Finkelstein is a man that I admire enormously and you can see in the copy that I have, that I was in awe of Finkelstein.

As a member of the committee, I invited him to attend and speak at the next conference. But the shocking thing that took place was that this political scientist as he was called not only referred to everyone who had attended the first conference as “kitchen sink people”—I’m not too sure what that means, I think *Hausfrau* or whatever he wanted to make it mean—a comment about me, perhaps—but he wanted a bottom line that was staggering. He said that the conference had to accept that 5 million to 6 million Jews were gassed to death in homicidal gas chambers, and if this was not accepted, he certainly would not come.

I consider that a very unscientific approach. Especially since I learned from Dr. Schaller—who was the one that got David Irving out of prison—in 2007—who gave me a wonderful interview I have yet to release—he is a barrister—he said it is against the law in Austria to query any science or description of the so-called unique mass murder homicidal weapon—it’s extraordinary that you may not query it but you may not know its components, its scientific forensics etc etc.



Dissecting the Holocaust The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'

E edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the “Holocaust.” It reads as exciting as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians, and scientists. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st century. Be part of it! “There is at present no other single volume that provides a serious reader with a broad understanding of the contemporary state of historical issues that influential people would rather not have examined.” —Prof. Dr. A. R. Butz, Evanston, IL. “Read this book and you will know where Revisionism is today. . . . Revisionism has done away with the Exterminationist case.” —Andrew Gray, THE BARNES REVIEW. Second revised edition. Softcover, 6 x 9 format, 616 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #219. **WAS \$30—NOW JUST \$20** while supplies last. Use the form in the back of this issue to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. (Outside U.S. email us at sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.)

So I learned a great deal from that thing. So I wonder really about Finkelstein, what he thinks about mathematics today. If 6 million minus 3 million still equals 6 million, and I'm referring to the plaques at Auschwitz, because we are told that Pope John Paul blessed 20 plaques which commemorated 4 million who died at Auschwitz in the circumstances we are always told about. But some years later, after the Soviet documents were released—and that's where the Revisionists come in because they revise history—Revisionism is a method, not an ideology—so when new source documents come to light they revise history—historical source criticism is invaluable for getting at the truth. And that's very much what I learned at David Irving's trial in 2000.

Unfortunately, even though Judge Gray learned that, he did not judge Irving in the way I would have expected. So I think that if the plaques have been replaced now and blessed by Pope Benedict, say 1.1 or 1.5 million, died at Auschwitz, surely the figure of 6 million must be reduced, by 3. But our professor Norman Finkelstein, the political scientist, wants the bottom line of a conference 5 to 6 million, so that's very disappointing.

One gets disappointed with people who say very good things but somehow unlike Robert Faurisson they don't go the full mile. Robert Faurisson does—this is a man who is 87 and being beaten up in the park by disguised people—10 times he was hospitalized—nearly died. And this is the kind of strength of character that we find in this kind of Revisionist and now they are wishing to put him in prison in France and of course continue to fine him heavily.

So I have to say that there is something about the Scotsman. I'm celebrating Scotland today because there is something about the Scots that is so determined, especially in the case of Robert Faurisson.

Max Nordau, one of the founders of World Zionism, in a 1903 speech [told] how the Zionists were going to get Palestine, because there would be a war, a world war—he's predicting this 11 years before World War I—and through a series of processes, ladder steps, this is how they get Palestine. They didn't quite manage it [with World War I] even though they said there was a "Holocaust" in 1919, but they did in the second round—as someone mentioned, they were the victors for World War II. So they do have a very long process and a long plan. And they are people who the Neturei Karta rabbis oppose. So when the prosecutor against Robert Faurisson wants to say that Faurisson should be put in prison for his racial discrimination, actually he does correctly discriminate between the Zionists

and the Jews.

But his opinion is that there is a difference. So that was point two. So I will read you now Robert's 60 words, because the 60 words are one of the problems that he has with the French because he says, and I quote: "The alleged Hitlerite gas chambers and the alleged genocide of the Jews form one and the same historical lie which has permitted a gigantic political and financial swindle whose main beneficiaries are the state of Israel and international Zionism and whose main victims are the German people but not their leaders and the Palestinian people in their entirety."

And that is the statement that they are having a problem with in France. And it's clear that he is talking about Israel; he's not talking about Judaism and is not talking about Jews. So he is making a distinction.

So our point three that I said to the French judge was that Robert Faurisson did indeed speak in English, not French, and he always presents his speeches with a little joke. And the little joke is always very pithy because he is half French and half Scottish. So he tells to the judge (and he tells at a press conference that we held here in London the same thing) that he always says that his Scottish side warns his French side that his French side must not listen to his Scottish side when he speaks.

And this is because in France, as in 10 or more other countries, there is a "Holocaust" denial law which means the French people cannot hear the arguments and the victories of the Revisionists, and in Scotland and the UK we can, but it's only by the skin of our teeth.

In 2008 Robert Faurisson came from France and at a press conference I called when we had a victory, a legal victory, with Dr. Fredrick Töben's case, I don't know whether you recall, but Dr. Töben was arrested in transit at Heathrow, he wasn't coming to England, they arrested him, and they wanted to have him, this is a crown prosecution, they wanted to extradite him to Germany because of his website.

And I would like to say, and I would say it if he were standing here now, that Dr. Töben likes to plead morally, for which courtrooms are not designed. They are designed for precedents, for legal battles of all sorts, but you cannot say to the judge as he did that the whole world is my prison, because even a good judge can do nothing with a moral comment.

So I asked Fredrick, whom I knew, would he allow me to conduct his defense, and he eagerly agreed.

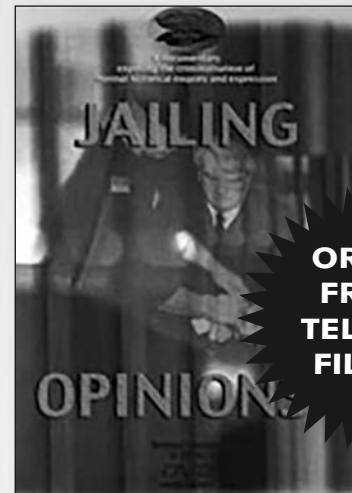
Now it had been at least a year before that when I had gone to interview Dr. Herbert Schaller, the man who got David Irving out of prison in 2007, and Dr.

Schaller, in this marvelous interview which I have yet to release, had explained to me how he had won his cases, because once he succeeded in getting Irving out of jail, they invented a law to stop him from practicing anymore—and that law was that no one over the age of 70 could be working in his particular field. But I have to say that at this time, at the time when they were drawing up this law specifically for him, he was already aged 85, so it is clear that, they wanted to if not jail another lawyer, at least suppress the opportunity—he was allowed to continue with two cases he had, but no other.

So I learned a lot from him indirectly about how he conducted his cases, and so though Dr. Schaller had nothing to do with the Töben case, nonetheless I feel that he had a victory with the Töben case, because he made it possible indirectly for me to help Töben, and it's very important actually because we won that case against the crown prosecution so that Töben was not extradited to Mannheim, which meant that there's no rubber stamp of an extradition order that would have allowed the "Holocaust denial" law to have gone through the back door of British law. So that we didn't adopt the Holocaust denial law of other countries and we could boast that we had freedom of speech—yet it would have been possible, had they succeeded with Töben's extradition, to then rubber stamp any other extradition that they wished, and it was the Bishop Williamson's case that was to follow. And I think it is an example of the Max Nordau "ladder speech" procedure, where they have rungs, they know the rungs of their steps, but it doesn't seem very apparent where they are leading, they don't even seem connected. But I believe that the intention with extraditing Töben was trying to get a minnow in order to catch the big fish, which was Bishop Williamson and therefore the Vatican.

And we managed to stop this rot from happening. And that is why we are able to speak here in this room today without being arrested and maybe extradited to Mannheim Prison in Germany. ♦

LADY MICHELE SUZANNE RENOUF, born Mainwaring, is a British model, actress and political activist originally from Australia noted for defending people who have reached conclusions based on facts about history, such as Robert Faurisson, David Irving, Germar Rudolf, Fredrick Töben, Richard Williamson and Ernst Zündel—none of whom buy into the "holocaust" dogmas. While not herself an author or researcher like these gentlemen, she has commented on Zionism and rabbinical hermeneutics. She has focused on free speech.



MICHELE RENOUF'S

Jailing Opinions DVD

2006 was the year when persecution of historical Revisionists hit the headlines worldwide, largely thanks to the imprisonment of the British historian David Irving. Yet some racial nationalists still try to avoid the questions raised by revisionists, arguing that these have little direct relevance to their target voters and risk tarnishing the racial nationalist message by association with national socialism. Those comrades should see the **JAILING OPINIONS** DVD. Although based on a symposium organized by the Danish Society for Free Historical Research in Copenhagen, it is aimed at an audience way beyond the converted and produced to a very high standard. We must hope that various sections of our movement will learn from this DVD that modern editing and production techniques can help project our message more effectively.

JAILING OPINIONS is a film documentary exposing the sly laws which criminalize normal historical inquiry and expression, including firsthand accounts from the persecuted defense attorneys and those who dare attend any of the various ongoing trials against Revisionists in Europe. There is also a firsthand account of the famous trial in Vienna, Austria, of the British historian David Irving who was given a three-year jail sentence for talking about events that happened (or not, as the case may be) more than 70 years ago.

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Facts & Myths About Josef Stalin's 'Anti-Semitic Russian Nationalism'

IT IS WIDELY MAINTAINED THAT JOSEF STALIN WAS PRO-RUSSIAN and was “anti-Semitic.” Even American patriots and history buffs who ought to know better are often imbued with this bit of “wisdom.” Was Stalin—although a known mass murderer and paranoid maniac—somehow, perhaps secretly, a true son of the motherland, working to free Russia from Jewish Bolshevik tyranny? Unfortunately that is wishful thinking. Last issue we discussed Stalin’s overt pro-Semitism. In this, the concluding installment, Dr. Johnson details Stalin’s relationship with the church.

BY MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

STALIN AND THE CHURCH

Connected with his alleged nationalism is the common claim that Josef Stalin ordered the opening of many churches. Like all the other dogmas of the American academic, it is false. Mass executions of the clergy continued until 1943. In 1937-1938 106,800 priests were murdered, but from 1939 to 1943, 5,000 total. This counts as the “resurrection of the church” by the American academic. By 1943, only four bishops were left alive (in the mainstream church) out of 200 (Makarov, 2010).

While it is true that Stalin created a tiny “Moscow Patriarchate” to counter the Vlasov organization and others, the persecutions continued. In fact, this laughably fraudulent “church organization” was just another, more sophisticated, part of the persecution. However, for the few who remained, the Moscow sect was as close to Christian Orthodoxy as they could hope for.

As for Soviet Christianity, the pressure on it never ceased. Already in December 1944, the regime began closing churches so that, by 1949, 1,150 parishes were closed, along with 16 monasteries. Stalin created the “All-Union Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge” in 1947 for the sake of brainwashing Orthodox Christian people. From January 1,



“Millions accuse you of murder,” read the caption of this German illustration in which a skeletal priest of the Russian Orthodox church and other specters point fingers at Stalin.

1947 to June 1, 1948, 679 priests were arrested. By the end of Stalin’s life, he closed about 1,000 churches previously opened during the war.

Stalin’s amendment to the Constitution of 1929 was on the prohibition of religious propaganda. This was also



Christ the Savior Cathedral in Moscow is one of the essential symbols of Russian statehood. It was erected on the orders of Emperor Alexander I to commemorate Russia's deliverance from Napoleon. From there, Russia became the preserver of European tradition. Defeating Napoleon was defeating the French Revolution. Therefore, Stalin's 1931 demolition of the cathedral sent a powerful ideological message. Initially, the Soviet state wanted the gold found inside the church for its own use. Few symbols in Russia have the national and ideological significance of Christ the Savior Cathedral.

included in the Stalin Constitution of 1936, according to which the believers were deprived of the right to "freedom of religious propaganda," while preserving the atheistic propaganda: it was not abolished until his death. Lenin wrote:

It is now and only now, when the hungry localities engage in cannibalism and roads [are] strewn [with] hundreds, if not thousands, of corpses, we can (and must therefore) carry out the confiscation of church valuables with the most savage and merciless energy and not stop [short] of the suppression of [any] resistance. (Lenin 1922a)

Stalin continued this policy. In reference to it, Stalin said in a speech,

There were then such eccentrics in our party who thought that Lenin understood the need to fight with the church only in 1921 (laughter), and

before that time, he allegedly did not understand it. This, of course, is nonsense, comrades. Lenin and I understood the need to fight the church well before 1921. The point is to link a broad, mass-anti-religious campaign with the struggle for the vital interests of the masses and to lead it in such a way that it is understandable by them and, soon, supported by them. (from Makarov, 2010)

Thus, Stalin and Lenin were identical. Not a single surviving order exists that says anything remotely about a revival of the church. Until the end of Stalin's reign, the Bible nor the Gospel, nor any other little bit of religious literature, was available. The only reason Stalin did not resume with full force the persecution of the church after the war was the onset of the phony "Cold War" with the West. The "Soviet church" had a key and irreplaceable role in the communist propaganda and political influence abroad. That was the sole reason this "Moscow Patriar-

chate” existed (Makarov, 2010).

In the first-class work of Kalkandjieva, she says:

Parallel with Decree No. 1325 of Nov. 28, 1943, which allowed the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR to reopen Orthodox churches, Molotov ordered Karpov not to grant such permissions without the preliminary sanction of the government. In the period 1943-1945, believers submitted 5,770 requests for the opening of churches, but only 414 of them were granted. (Kalkandjieva, 2015: 184)

Her work comes from the opening of the new Kremlin archives only recently unsealed and is anything but flattering to the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC). However, to his credit, Metropolitan Sergius did reject Stalin’s request to permit married bishops. On the other hand, it became very clear that ecumenism was part of the Soviet illusion of religious freedom.

Acting as Stalin’s public relations adviser, FDR wrote to “Uncle Joe” and stated: “The Soviet image in the West would be improved, if they disbanded the Comintern and provided some evidence of religious freedom” (from Kalkandjieva, 179). The result was that Stalin ordered his kept bishops to “Create your own Vatican” (*ibid.*). The result was the patriarchate and the institution called the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church (CAROC). The CAROC was the direct creation of Stalin with no input from any hierarchy. Its purpose was to facilitate the connection between the NKVD and the ROC.

The bishop of York at the time was Cyril Garrett, who headed the mission to the USSR. Their reluctance to serve with Orthodox clergy did not come from any rejection of ecumenism, but due to the undying hatred of the English for Russia. However, his subsequent book *The Truth about Religion in Russia* was as idiotic as his motives were tainted. He argued that the only reason the church was liquidated in the 1920s was their support for the monarchy. Now, under Stalin, the church is “reborn.” The BBC aired this myth as well, creating a mini-series that romanticized Stalin as the “religious leader” of the Russian church. British MI6 intelligence agents also beamed it into Eastern Europe so as to prevent any rebellion against Stalin.

Adding greater insult to this farce, the self-styled patriarch of Alexandria wrote:

It must not be thought that the restoration of the [Moscow] Holy Synod is a political device imposed by circumstances. On the contrary it is due to an outspoken declaration of the national

faith. Long before the dissolution of the Third International the Orthodox Church had assumed its rightful place. (From Kalkandjieva, 2015: 190)

Soviet documents clearly show that this was written by MI6, which controlled Egypt at the time. It also shows that there was never any “Cold War” and the West, more often than not, served as the protector of Soviet interests. The emigre synod’s statement, condemned by some “mainline” organizations, was accurate in that it stated this “election” existed only for political purposes. Documents uncovered by Kalkandjieva show they were right. Worse, the entire “mainline” Orthodox world recognized Stalin’s church. This is a crime these jurisdictions refuse to address. Even worse was the fact that these bishops knew they were lying, but the subsidies paid from Moscow to the Middle East were large. It also created an isolated, corrupt clerical elite among the “Orthodox churches” of the Mideast and parts of Europe.

One of the important conduits of Soviet dominance over the other Orthodox sees was Princess Irina of Greece. On April 10, 1945, Stalin met with Patriarch Alexei of Moscow and laid out a plan for capturing the Orthodox world. Using the “victory over fascism” slogan was a major part of this movement. In addition, the minutes of this meeting also show how Alexei was to use “canonical arguments” to take all authority away from Constantinople.

The CAROC was placed in charge of all efforts to bring “canonical” Orthodoxy over all the churches of the East. This was successful in Transcarpathia, western Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and in Poland. Soon, Finland and the Baltics were also to be forced under Moscow. None of these actions has any canonical validity for many reasons, not the least of which is that it was merely Stalin’s foreign policy, only incidentally related to the church. This means that the “recognition” of Stalin’s new sect was based almost entirely on financial pressure. Of course, Stalin spoke in lockstep with MI6 in calling any anti-Soviet church “fascist.” The truth is that Western media was far more enthusiastic about this than even the Soviet media.

Whenever the “canons” or church traditions got in the way of the ROC, the bishops would merely ask CAROC for assistance. They would then “put pressure” on the offending party or government and, fearing for their lives, did whatever Moscow wanted. Soon, the entire Orthodox world seemed “unified” around their Russian Marxist pope. Those dissenting were anathematized as “non-canonical.” This is the foundation of the “canonical”

Orthodox church in the 20th century (the documents are collected and indexed in Kalkandjieva, 2015).

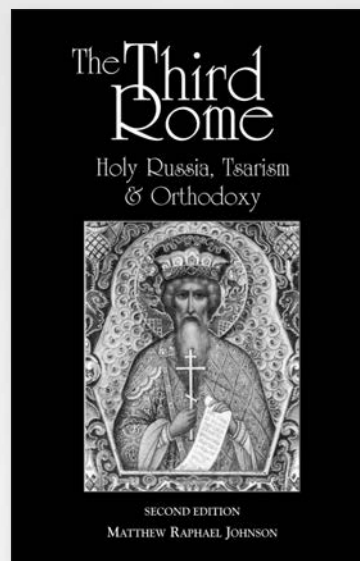
It gets worse. Metropolitan Dionysus of Poland is one of the new martyrs of the Soviet yoke. This bishop condemned Stalin's new sect and the bishops that were Stalin's men in cassocks. These men claimed that Polish autocephaly could only come from Moscow, thus the 1924 *tomos* creating this church was null and void. The argument is nonsense, of course. There is nothing that suggests that Moscow can or should declare autocephaly, let alone this parody of the church. Dionysus was a victim of CAROC in that they began spreading rumors that he was a "Nazi agent" regardless of the fact that he did time in Dachau during World War II. [A *tomos* is a small book that contains a major announcement or similar text promulgated by a holy synod, such as a grant of autocephaly.—Ed.]

In 1949, the Polish minister of justice, G. Swent-Okowsk, was summoned by CAROC to Moscow. The plan was then hatched that the Polish Church, which was actually the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church, would have its *tomos* revoked, then granted a new one from Moscow. Of course, the church was purged of "nationalists" and forced under Moscow, while still considered "autonomous" by "world Orthodoxy." Patriarch Maximus V of Constantinople was given a check for U.S. \$50,000, which in 1949 was an immense sum. He then kept quiet. (Kalkandjieva, 2015: 226-228ff)

Another example is that of Metropolitan Seraphim (Lukyanov), who became the successor to Metropolitan Evlogius, serving under the Ecumenical Patriarchate. Seraphim was a former bishop that had been smeared with the "collaborationist" accusation. Of course, it was collaboration with Hitler, since collaboration with Stalin was universally seen as praiseworthy. Extremely sensitive to this smear, Seraphim was seen as vulnerable. It was for this reason that he was chosen by CAROC to be the next "leader" of the ROC in the West (245).

This poor soul was forced to say the following:

The Orthodox ecumenical church goes beyond national frontiers. Within this vast Orthodox ecumenical church our Russian Church must occupy an honorable place as mother of its people and protector of other Orthodox churches asking its support, especially the churches of the Slav peoples who are near to us. . . . While calling us to him, the patriarch allows us all Christian liberty. We may believe and profess our faith freely. He binds us by no political obligations. We may be subjects of any country and live in it. (From Kalkandjieva, 2015: 246)



The Third Rome *Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy*

Most books on Russian history under the czars paint a picture of unbridled tyranny, corruption, stagnation and neglect. Most of these authors merely place the dominant Anglo-American liberal paradigms onto old Russia and call it history. Unfortunately, the Russian diaspora in the English speaking world has yet to rectify this glaring wrong—until now. From Kievan Rus until the 1917 revolution, Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson deals with the major complaints the liberal and Menshevik schools have thrown against the czars: autocracy, serfdom, imperialism, illiteracy, landlordism and a host of other evils the liberals hypocritically howl about. These are all answered in the biting style this writer is quickly becoming known for, exposing the hypocrisy, ideological provincialism, cultural myopia, double standards and downright intellectual dishonesty many writers on Russia history have made careers out of. As Anglo-American culture gutters out in oligarchy, cultural pollution and intellectual vulgarity, the royalist system of the Russians stands out as a powerful defender of culture. This book has been met with condemnation by the establishment—a small price to pay for truth. *The Third Rome* (softcover, 244 pages, #368, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Use the form in the back of this issue to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at TBR's Internet bookstore: www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.)

In exchange for his statement, Seraphim was assured that all accusations of collaboration would go away. It is worth noting that this also meant that Western newspapers would also drop the accusation. How could that be? How could they have such influence in the Western media? Unfortunately for Stalin, the Paris Orthodox voted for Metropolitan Vladimir over Stalin's appointee. Ultimately, this is what led to the failure of Stalin's church in Western Europe.

The point of this is to show several things: first, that the "Orthodox church" under Stalin was neither Orthodox nor a church but rather a political tool. Second, that the West, as was almost always the case, supported and backed Soviet interests in these areas and attacked anti-communists in their own countries who disagreed. No pro-Stalin collaboration was more blatant than the Western churchmen, especially the Anglicans. Finally, it goes far to show how much Stalin hated the Orthodox church. These were elaborate plans designed to destroy and discredit Orthodoxy not only in Russia, but in the rest of Europe as well.

Also connected to this nationalism is the myth that Stalin was "resurrecting the cult of the czars." In this argument, having a good thing to say about a czar once in a while makes the speaker a monarchist:

I want to say a few words which may not seem too festive. The Russian czars did much that was bad. They robbed and enslaved the people. They led wars and seized territory in the interests of the landowners. But they did do one good thing—they put together an enormous state stretching out to Kamchatka. We inherited this state. We Bolsheviks were the first to put together and strengthen this state not in the interests of the landowners and capitalists, but for the toilers and for all the great peoples who make up this state. (quoted from David Brandenberger, 22)

This is supposed to be the resurrection of the "czarist past." It is clearly no such thing, and re-emphasizes the party's hatred of the royal office. Peter I was a self-described revolutionary who bulldozed the church wherever he could. He was as violently anti-Christian as the Reds were. Making positive reference to him proves only the point being made here. The proof of "Russo-centrism" is supposed to be discovered in these scattered references to pre-revolutionary writers like Pushkin, references to Peter I and other such nonsense. Even titling an official school text *A History of the Peoples of Russia* is sufficient to convince the alienated dons of Stalin's nationalism (Zalampas, 1993).¹

Lenin stated to the *New York Herald* in 1922 that:

... those who intend to offer humiliating terms to the Russian delegation at Genoa are deeply mistaken. Russia will not allow herself to be treated as a vanquished country. If the bourgeois governments try to adopt such a tone toward Russia they will be committing the greatest folly. (Lenin, 1922)

This sounds terribly nationalist, at least in the elastic Western definition of the term, and yet, no one uses this to show that Lenin was resurrecting the cult of Ivan IV. He is a "Soviet patriot" now that he has power and, as such, he will use the appropriate language. The motive, however, is clear: Awful men of history must have been on the "right of the spectrum," to use a contemporary distorting label. It also shows how readily the left, even its academics, believes and utilizes poor arguments when their ideological interests are at stake.

CONCLUSIONS

It is one thing to show Stalin was not a nationalist and was philo-Semitic. It is another to explain why these myths have been around for so long. Stalin's writings and policies were not secret. His works are available to all. The leftist mind eventually tired of the USSR and its misery. A search for Soviet legislation that assisted the cause of labor will prove fruitless. It was never about the workers but rather the enrichment of a small oligarchic elite that was overwhelmingly non-Christian. The USSR could not be hated by leftists on these grounds, so other foundations were needed. If he could be depicted as "another Hitler" then not only would it be alright to hate Stalinism, but it would also give the left an excuse to say that "Leninism has never been tried."

Recently, the BBC has attempted to claim that North Korea is a fascist state rather than a communist one. When the icons of Marx and Stalin were taken down for cleaning and maintenance, it was said that they were permanently removed.

The failure of Soviet economics is well known. The left could no longer milk the Russian population, nor could they hide Soviet crimes. The only option left to them now is to say that the Soviets were "fascists" and "Russian nationalists."

The truth is that Stalin, in no respect, differed from Lenin or Trotsky. The only difference was the machinery they had at their disposal. Stalin's was far more advanced than Trotsky's, so it killed more people. Otherwise, they are identical. ♦

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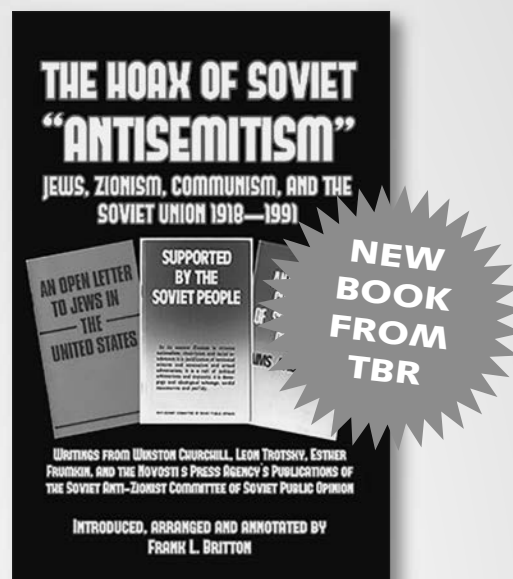
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ENDNOTE:

1 Zalampas's work is very useful since it shows in striking relief the grounds upon which the U.S. ruling class opposed the USSR. It was almost exclusively as "Russia" and all the Mongol-like associations it conjured.

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The Hoax of Soviet Anti-Semitism

Jews, Zionism, Communism, Israel and the Soviet Union 1918-1991

Writings from Winston Churchill, Leon Trotsky and more. Arranged and annotated by Frank L. Britton. A fully documented and referenced exposé of the Zionist lie that the Soviet Union was "anti-Semitic." It conclusively proves that in fact the USSR was pro-Jewish, but anti-Zionist—particularly after Zionism became increasingly racist and militarily aggressive toward Israel's neighbors, and, most importantly, after the Zionist Jewish lobby became intertwined with the U.S. government. Starting with an overview of the historical background of the Jewish nature of Communism (drawing upon the British Government's 1919 White Paper on Bolshevism and the May 1907 edition of *National Geographic* magazine—which both pointed out the Jewish role in fermenting revolution in czarist Russia), the book discusses the internal conflicts in Jewish Communist circles, and of the eventual break between the socialist Zionists and the Jewish Communists. Softcover, 128 pages, #750, \$12 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR with the form in the back of this issue or call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge..

Hindus & Kelts: What's the Connection?

Kelts, Hindus and other Aryans are a vital part of the history and struggle of the White race. The author explains the links between the original Kelts and Hindus, including the ancient Harappan civilization, and extending even further back in time to a mysterious era of sunken civilizations. Even the Chinese can thank blond, blue-eyed Kelts for bringing them the gift of civilization, says the author. Were Adam and Eve ruddy-complected Keltic types? *The Irish Book of Invasions (Lebor Gabála Éirenn)* preserves many memories of a time now long gone.

By Patrick Chouinard

The history of the ancient Kelts (also spelled Celts) is perhaps one of the most fascinating of all the world's cultures. The Kelts were a very early branch of the Indo-European, or Aryan, family, which stretches back some 7,000 years, or even earlier, to the Pontic-Caspian region of the Russian steppes. Interestingly enough, the name Eden means "steppe" (not garden). Also, Adam means "rosy-cheeked." One with a Biblical bent can envision the Kelts as the first true Aryans, the original Adamic bloodline.

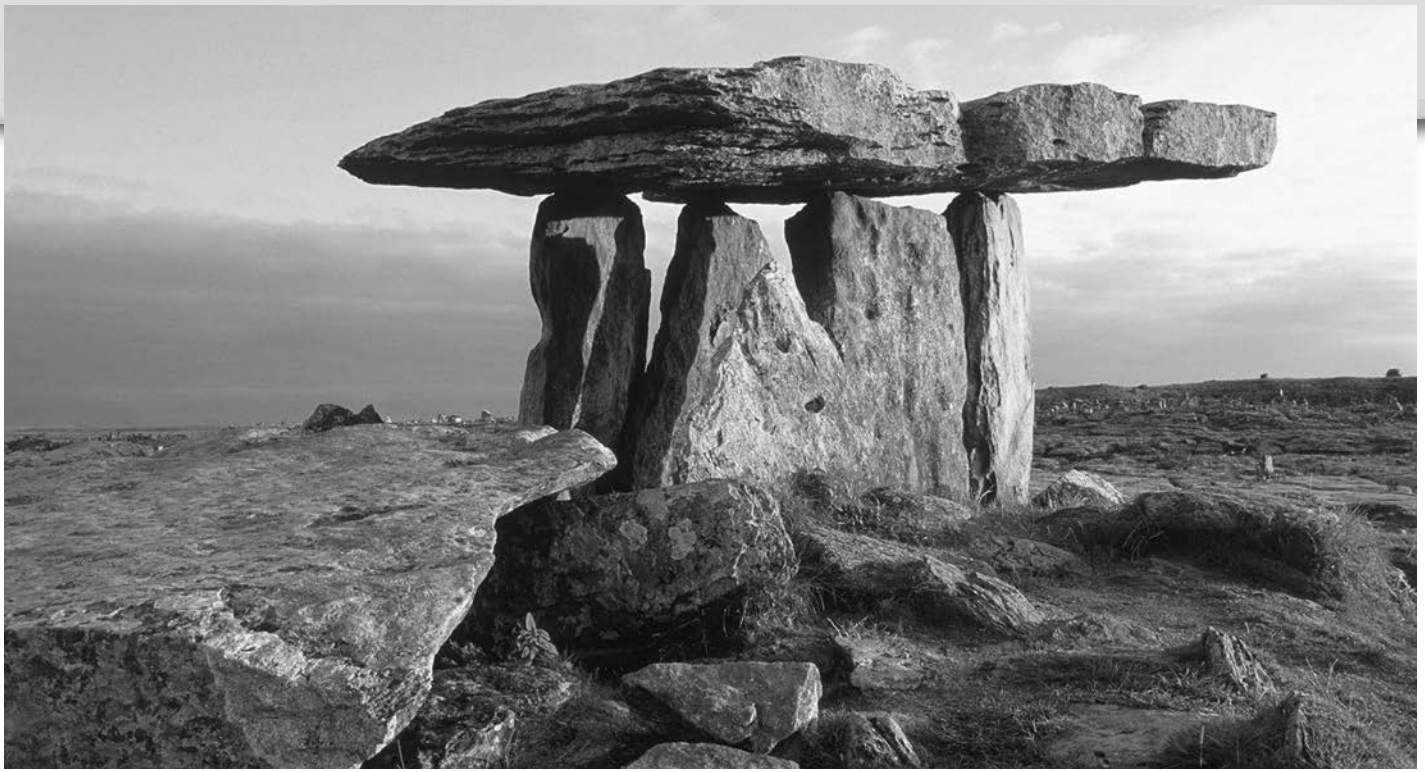
There is no doubt that, with the leadership of their god-king Indra, the Aryans invaded India, perhaps at an earlier date than considered by the German scholar Max Muller, who placed the Aryan invasion at around 1500 B.C. If we accept an alternative chronology we might push this dispersal back to 4000 to 3500 B.C., long enough ago for the Aryans to have established the mysterious Harappan civilization.

There has not only been evidence linking them to a primordial lost civilization in the North Atlantic, but even to the Indo-Aryans and modern Hinduism. The more we examine Europe's Keltic roots the more discoveries are made. It is becoming more than evident that many of this Earth's lost civilizations, including those of India and China, owe their very existence to the ancient Kelts. This essay examines both the

myth-ical possibilities of a lost Keltic civilization of the north and speculation on their probable influence on India and surrounding regions. In brief, this essay sets to prove the dynamism of Keltic wisdom and heritage.

Tens of thousands of years before recorded history there existed a Europe so utterly dark and ancient that Europeans today have long since forgotten it. The glories and triumphs it enjoyed as well as its battles and long ages of peace have simply slipped from our racial memory and consciousness and exist now only in the form of mythology and folklore. In *The Chronicles of the Celts* Peter Berresford Ellis said, "The mythology, legends and folklore of the Keltic peoples are among the oldest and most vibrant of Europe. The Kelts, were, in fact, the first European people north of the Alps to emerge into recorded history. They were delineated from their fellow Europeans by virtue of the languages which they spoke and which we now identify by the term Keltic." (1999, p.9)

The Kelts who inhabited northwestern Europe at the time of Caesar and Vercingetorix took part in an oral tradition going back many thousands of years. This ancient record was Keltic Europe's link to an all but forgotten past. According to one series of narratives—the Irish Cycles—the Gaelic ancestors came to Europe from a great western continent, or large island, during a time of darkness and mysticism. In fact, Irish and Keltic wordsmiths told of a vanished kingdom very similar to Plato's Atlantis.



The spectacular example of a dolmen or “table rock,” was built by the ancients in what is now known as Ireland. Experts are still scratching their heads as to how “primitive” man was able to move these huge boulders, position them so precisely, and get those hefty stones so nicely horizontal on the top. But while we think of such megalithic structures as occurring in the British Isles and France, you’ll find them even in Africa and Korea.

In Irish mythology, we learn of the Fomorach, a giant sea people. Their leader, Balor, guides them to the shores of Ireland following the Great Flood. They then became the native inhabitants of that island. While some scholars locate the Fomorachs’ point of origin in Spain or north Africa, others claim that the original homeland of these pre-Keltic giants was Atlantis, thought to have been located 200 miles west of Gibraltar.

Irish mythology is the most valuable resource in understanding the early prehistory of Ireland. *The Book of Invasions* is a long and detailed compendium of sagas that describes the rise and fall of Ireland’s different races and how Irish civilization was born from a series of gory, blood-drenched battles and mortal catastrophes. Complete with vast lineages, intersecting plots, and archaic characters, these ancient chronicles parallel the works of J.R.R. Tolkien, known for the mythical proto-European world called Middle Earth. Indeed, ancient Europe was once called *Mittel-erthen*.

Tolkien received much inspiration from *The Book of Invasions* and liberally borrowed from these stories throughout his major works. It’s not well known that, along with creating epic fantasies, he was trying to reconstruct what lay behind the myths he loved. For

years, he and one of his sons both had a recurring nightmare that featured a tsunami. For Tolkien senior, the nightmare only abated when he began to write about Numenor, his version of Atlantis, in the late 1930s. Although he was a devout Catholic, Tolkien believed the tsunami dream could be explained as either a “racial memory” or as an event from a past life, and indeed he used the concept of reincarnation for his elves.

The Book of Invasions serves as an expanded explanation of the four cycles, which are the chief epics of Irish literature. It describes how waves of warring factions took control of the country and how each one added to the ethnic and racial composition of their island. Most of these early tribes were members of a master, godlike race that was said to have created Ireland from the foam of the sea, and whose roots probably could be traced back to the European mainland. (Childress 1996, 423–425)

The invasion of the Milesians and their conquest of the people of Danu are the central stories of Irish culture even now, even after the rise of Catholicism. *The Book of Invasions* begins with the aftermath of a great flood. A tribe known as the Partholon traveled from the west across the Atlantic to escape the deluge

and found refuge on Erin. The Ireland that they found was not the one we would recognize today. Childress describes the early Irish nation (Childress 1996, 424): “There were just nine rivers, three lakes and one plain, called the Old Plain. Partholon and his people cleared away some of the forests and fought against a people called the Fomorians. Partholon and his group were eventually wiped out by a terrible plague, and Ireland was deserted for 30 years.”

Thomas Rolleston, an expert in Keltic myth, described the Fomorians as follows:

Huge, misshapen, violent and cruel people, representing, we may believe, the powers of evil. One of these was surnamed Cenchos, which means the Footless, and thus appears to be related to Vitra, the God of Evil in Vedantic mythology, who had neither feet nor hands. With a host of these demons, Partholan fought for the lordship of Ireland, and drove [Fomorians] out to the northern seas, whence they occasionally harried the country under its later rulers. (Rolleston 1911, 97)

The second wave of invasions came when the Nemedians, led by Nemed, traveled from the Greek homeland. Amber was widely traded throughout Europe. The Nemedians exchanged amber, which they acquired in Denmark, Germany and Scandinavia, in the bustling port cities of the Mediterranean. The Invasion Cycle tells us that the Nemedians had 34 ships that traveled the open sea in search of new lands. They eventually caught a vision of a great golden spire reaching high above the horizon. They sought it out, hoping to steal its treasures, but before they could find it, gigantic waves converged upon them, drowning most of the Nemedians in the deep, cold waters of the North Atlantic. Despite this setback, some of them survived. The remaining Nemedians then wandered the ocean for over a year, looking for a place to settle. Finally, along the misty horizon, the Emerald Isle appeared. The Nemedians beached their vessels, settled throughout Ireland, and declared it their own. However, their newfound hopes were soon beset by catastrophe. (MacManus 1944, 19–22)

The Nemedians faced more than just the troubles of a new colony trying to establish a home. The mountain lakes burst and flooded huge tracts of fertile land. According to Childress, the Nemedians then faced another problem: The Fomorians returned to Ireland for their second major invasion of the island. On the order of their chieftain, Conan, the Fomorians constructed an inner tower on Tory Island, off the

northwest coast of Donegal, where Conan assumed absolute power over Ireland. (Childress 1996, 452)

This new ruler was far from benevolent. He was a powerful tyrant who demanded an annual tribute of two-thirds of their wheat, milk, and children. The Nemedians requested a three-year grace period from the harsh taxes levied on their people, while at the same time they sent a messenger to Greece, their original homeland. The Greek king, who was related to Nemed through a royal marriage, summoned forth a vast army of druids and druidesses, as well as an invasion force of vicious animals and diabolical creatures, including scorpions and snakes. The animals and druids breached the tower and put to death many of those inside, including Conan. (Rolleston 1911, 105)

However, the Fomorians escaped and then returned with a great fleet, threatening to attack and eliminate the enclave of Nemedians. Nemed prepared to wipe the Fomorian race off the face of the Earth, but as his troops entered the port, a titanic tidal wave thousands of meters high crashed upon the harbor and destroyed almost everyone. Thirty Nemedians and one ship of Fomorians survived. The single group of Nemedian survivors then ventured forth and divided into three camps. The first consisted of those who went back to Greece. The second remained in Ireland under the jurisdiction of the Fomorian clans, and the third, under their leader Briton Mael, traveled to Scotland.

The Nemedians would not remain in exile for long. Waves of returning Nemedians from Greece, stronger than ever before, reconquered much of Ireland. Their triumph was short lived, however. A race of Keltic god-men named the Tuatha Dé Danann came to Ireland, known as Eire, with blood axes and magical swords. They also brought other items, both mystical and powerful in nature, such as the Stone of Destiny and the enchanted cauldron of Dagda, which might be the forerunner of the Holy Grail of Christian tradition.

The name Tuatha Dé Danann means, literally, “the folk of the god whose mother is Dana.” (Rolleston 1911, 103-104) Dana also sometimes bears another name, that of Brigit, a goddess held in high regard by pagan Ireland, whose attributes are in a great measure transferred in legend to the Christian Saint Brigit of the sixth century. Her name is also found in Gaulish inscriptions as “Brigindo” and occurs in several British inscriptions as “Brigantia.” (Caroli 2011, personal communication)

Eire, then, may be said to be the god whose mother was Dana, and the race to whom she gave her name are

the dearest representatives we have in Irish myths of the powers of Light and Knowledge. Yet they do not appear as gods in the Irish legends that have been passed down to us. Christian influences reduced them to the rank of fairies or identified them with the fallen angels.

They were conquered by the Milesians, who are conceived as an entirely human race, and who had all sorts of relations of love and war with them until quite recent times. Yet even in the later legends, a certain splendor and exaltation appears to invest the people of Dana, recalling the high estate from which they had been dethroned. (Rolleston 1911, 106)

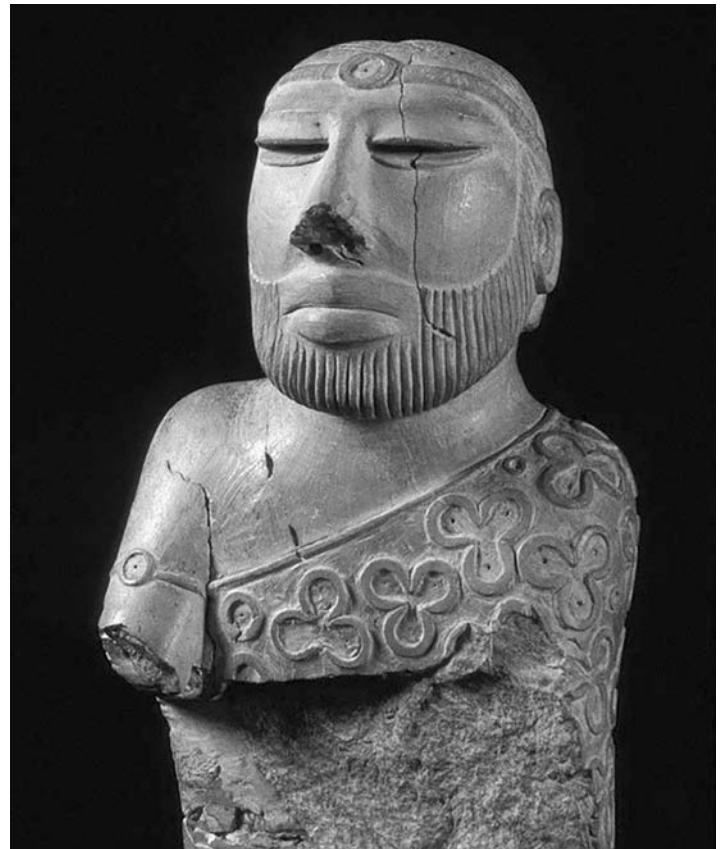
THE KELTIC LINK TO HINDUISM

There is no doubt that, with the leadership of their god-king Indra, the Aryans invaded India, perhaps at an earlier date than considered by the German scholar Max Muller who placed the Aryan invasion at around 1500 B.C. If we accept a more extreme chronology, we push this dispersal back to 4000-3500 B.C., long enough for the Aryans to establish the Harappan civilization in what is today Pakistan.

What is not widely known, however, is the extraordinary parallels between Druidic and Vedic religion and culture, even similarities between Keltic languages and Sanskrit, the ancient language of the Aryans and Hinduism. Keltic expert Peter Beresford-Ellis writes: "The very name 'Druid' is composed of two Keltic word roots that have parallels in Sanskrit. Indeed, the root *vid* for knowledge, which also emerges in the Sanskrit word *veda*, demonstrates the similarity. The Keltic root *dru* means 'immersion' [and] also appears in Sanskrit. So a Druid was one 'immersed in knowledge'."

In his book, *Early Irish Astrology: An Historical Argument*, Peter Beresford-Ellis writes:

Boudi and the stem *budh* appear in all the Keltic languages. It means all-victorious, gift of teaching, accomplished, exulted, virtue and so forth. In Breton today, for example, *boud* means "to be." You will see the stem in the name Bouddica, more commonly referred to in English as Boadicea, the Keltic warrior queen of the Iceni who led an uprising against Roman rule in A.D. 60. The important thing is that the word occurs in Sanskrit, and Buddha is the participle of the stem *budh*, to know or be enlightened. This is the title given to Siddhartha Gautama Shakyamuni—the Enlightened One, the Buddha. What is important is that in the Vedas the planet Mercury is also known as Budh.



An Impressive Civilization

The name, "**Mohenjo-Daro**," has been interpreted in different ways. What the ancient inhabitants called this enigmatic city is unknown. The lost city, 5,000 years old, probably had a population of about 40,000. The urban planning and architecture of the Harappan cities have amazed modern architects and archeologists. The streets were meticulously laid out, and the city of Mohenjo-Daro could boast of rectilinear buildings, a channelized sanitation system, a great granary, and a public swimming pool with a steam bath and hot air heating system, to mention just a few of the advanced features of this vanished culture, far ahead of its time. The city had over 700 fresh water wells, at a time when residents of Egypt and Mesopotamia were still fetching water from the rivers to store in cisterns. The magnificent sculpture shown above is from Mohenjo-Daro (part of the Indus River or Harappan civilization) and is called "the Priest King," although there is no evidence priests or monarchs ruled there. The eyes, deeply incised, may once have held inlay. The designs on the cloak were originally filled with red pigment, and there may have once been a necklace or head ornament. It is now at the National Museum in Karachi, Pakistan. The figure, carved from soapstone, was discovered in 1927. The man depicted also wears an armband.

On a website known as CelticBuddhism.org, the following has been posted:

The lineage of Keltic Buddhism was suggested in the 1970s during casual conversation between renowned Tibetan lama Rinpoche and student John Parks. The actual development is the result of the mixing of their minds. The lineage was formally incorporated as a Seonaidh. Parks established the Anadaire Keltic cross. Also, we encouraged integrating everyday practices in art, music, healing modalities—including animals, and in the business world. As a group, some of our members have gone on yearly retreats to Maine or, to further connect with the latent Keltic energies, Ireland and Scotland. One member has delved into *thangka* painting to explore the emerging Keltic Buddhist mandala. And in March 2010, we celebrated the ordination of Sister Gollin as abbess of Glen Ard Abbey, the newly formed Keltic Buddhist monastery.

As we can see, efforts have been made to embrace this connection in a modern sense.

Throughout Central Asia, the signs of Keltic assimilation into later darker peoples is not to be mistaken. Throughout the Russian “stans,” China, northern India, even the Kurds of Iraq, are people with red hair and green eyes. Indeed, Kublai Kahn also was said to have red hair, gray eyes and freckles. *The San Francisco Chronicle* reported on May 26, 1999:

Analyses of the male Y chromosome, plus genes hidden in small subcellular bodies called mitochondria, show that today’s genetic patterns agree with accounts of ancient Indo-European warriors conquering the Indian subcontinent. The invaders apparently shoved the local men aside, took their women and set up the rigid caste system that exists today. Their descendants are still the elite within Hindu society. Thus, today’s genetic patterns, the researchers explained, vividly reflect a historic event, or events, that occurred 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. The gene patterns “are consistent with a historical scenario in which invading Caucasoids—primarily males—established the caste system and occupied the highest positions.

[The data implies then] that there was a group of males with European affinities who were largely responsible for this invasion 3,000 or 4,000 years ago,” said geneticist Lynn Jorde of the University of Utah.

Further, “when we look at the different components within the upper caste, the group with the greatest European similarity of all is the

warrior class, the Kshatriya, who are still at the top of the Hindu castes, with the Brahmins,” Jorde said. “The existence of the Caucasian mummies of China is further evidence of Keltic presence and possible involvement not only in India, but even China. The Red Chinese have been hot to suppress any discussion of their highly controversial pyramids. These structures were denied to exist for generations. The obvious reason is that Chinese mythology states they were created by the sky-gods, beings that were tall, fair and with long blond hair and blue eyes. Indeed, we now know the wheel, iron weapons and many other innovations the Marxist academics claim Chinese were the first to invent, now [are] revealed to be of Western European origin. These innovations were likely brought to them by the same people from which the Caucasian mummies of China originated. Indeed, in *March of the Titans*, Arthur Kemp mentioned that the Chinese even said that there were blond, blue-eyed leaders who invented Buddhism and spread it to China.

Strangely enough, ancient Keltic stories seem to be virtually transplanted to the Rig Veda. Their stories of constant wars, giant beings, godlike Aryans, and strange devices and magical powers, as well as a greater antiquity to the human race, are featured in both Keltic paganism and Hinduism.

This Keltic connection to Vedic and Buddhist beliefs is positive to us as Aryans. It is another example of how the Aryan race has been the wellspring of ideas, advancement, beliefs systems and innovation during our entire tenure on this planet. The most important function of the pro-White media, in this author’s opinion, is the establishment of White roots. No race can effectively wage war and hope for victory, if it is not fully cognizant of the significance and glory of its past accomplishments, and the vitality and strength of its forefathers. Without a strong sense of White identity, any struggle is meaningless and will not succeed.

Multi-culturalists talk about noble Asians, who brought their many faiths and accomplishments independent of the West, and far earlier than our own barbaric beginnings. We now see this is false. Our kind has been watching the stars, charting the heavens, and bringing about new inventions and creations since time immemorial. ♦

PATRICK CHOUINARD is a writer and historical researcher based in Arkansas.

Ancient History, Ancient Traditions

❶ *Jihad: Islam's 1,300 Year War Against Western Civilization*

By Arthur Kemp. Chapters include: The Mindset Which Gives Rise to Islam; Born in Conflict—Muhammad and the Rise of Islam; The Muslim Invasion of the Middle East; The Muslim Invasion of North Africa; The Muslim Invasion of Western Europe; The Muslims Invade the Eastern Roman Empire; Europe Attempts to Fight Back—The Crusades; The Muslim Destruction of Constantinople; The Muslim Invasion of Southeastern Europe; The Muslim Invasion of Italy; Reconquista—The Muslims Driven Out of Iberia; The Muslims Driven Out of the Balkans; The Modern Muslim Invasion; What Must Be Done if the West Is to Survive. Softcover, 88 pages, indexed, #726, \$12.

❷ *The Mysteries of John the Baptist: His Legacy in Gnosticism, Paganism & Freemasonry*

Author Tobias Churton searches for the real historical person known as John the Baptist and the traditions that began with him. Why is he so crucially important to the Freemasons? This amazing work also explains the connections between John as lord of the summer solstice, what his mysterious severed head really meant, and fertility rites and the connection to ancient Jewish harvest festivals. Revealing John the Baptist as a courageous, revolutionary figure, Churton shows how John and Jesus, as partners, launched a covert spiritual operation to overcome corruption in the Temple of Jerusalem. Softcover, 288 pages, #728, \$20.

❸ *Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources*

Want to know more about the real Muhammad from the earliest writings? Here's a revised edition of the internationally acclaimed biography of the prophet Muhammad by scholar Martin Lings, who converted to Islam later in life. Based on the siras, the 8th- and 9th-century Arabic biographies that recount numerous events in the prophet's life, it contains original English translations of many important passages that reveal the words of the men and women who heard Muhammad speak and witnessed the events of his life. Softcover, 384 pages, #727, \$20.

❹ *The Jewish Mafia*

Here is a comprehensive look at the Jewish mafia from the earliest times until today. Hervé Ryssen details White slavery in Israel, international organ trafficking and the organ transplant industry, the "Torah Nostro." Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, the "invisible" mafia, the pillage of Russia, Mafioso democracy, the fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, the Organizatsiya, Jewish crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, the mafia in Israel, diamond industry scams, paramilitary funding, the illegal drug trade, the porno industry, trafficking of illegal immigrants, the White slave trade, Atlantic African slave trade, Christian slaves of the Middle Ages, organ selling, the aesthetic surgery racket, Lipsky's swindles, Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, the VAT fraud, Flatto-Sharon, crime in England, the U.S. and France, Seams and Co., the pillaging of vanquished countries and more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, \$29.

❺ *Money: The 12th & Final Religion*

Author R. Duane Willing teaches us how "God Moloch" is moving with brute force for world control behind the myth called Israel. Moloch conceals the invention of credit-based money. The key to usury is hidden in the legend of the Holy Grail. The history of money is traced from its earliest usage until the modern era. What secrets about money are hidden in the Bible? How have the moneylenders gotten people to worship money? Is the worship of money a real religion? Find out in this unique take on global history and finance. Softcover, 193 pages, #508, \$17.

❻ *From the Temple to the Talmud: Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore & Traditions*

Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Rhome offers a new interpretation of Jewish history, one that is sure to enrage some and leave others applauding. Going back to primary and ancient sources, including research from politically incorrect sources, Rhome covers this expansive history in a lively style, accompanied by many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources for future research. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, \$25.

❼ *The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America*

In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, says author Steven Sora, was to contact a Templar colony that had been established in what is now Newport, Rhode Island by Henry Sinclair at the end of the 14th century. In his log, Verrazano recorded that his only stay on this journey was at Newport Harbor, the site of a tower built to the exact measurements of a Templar baptistry. This tower is a remnant of Sinclair's voyage to America nearly a century before that of Columbus (who had access to Sinclair's maps thanks to his wife—Sinclair's great-granddaughter). Softcover, 288 pages, #689. Was \$17. Just \$15 while supplies last.

❽ *Forgotten Civilization: The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past and Future*

Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2600 B.C., archaeoastronomer Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced stone age civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. What can its legacy can teach us about our own future? Softcover, 384 pages, #688, \$19.

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Farewell Ernst Nolte: 1923-2016

By Dr. Fredrick Töben

Ernst Nolte was one of post-war Germany's more courageous academics, who refused to be intimidated by the rigorous, legally enforced, anti-German political correctness ideology, which to this day mentally cripples individuals in academia. When the obituaries appeared a day after the historian and philosopher of history died at age 93, it did not surprise me to find most eulogies containing hostile assessments of his life's work.

The usual public slurs focused on his being isolated from mainstream academic opinion, that he was a lone wolf, a lefty who became an extreme right-wing ideologue, if not an outright Nazi apologist.

A student of philosopher and National Socialist Martin Heidegger, Ernst Nolte emerged from the early political murmurings of the 1960s, which had been stained by the fading echoes of the Korean war, the creation of East and West Germany, and by the new and startling revelations emerging from the 1963 Auschwitz trials in Frankfurt.

During the social upheavals of the 1960s and '70s, Ernst Nolte further developed his analysis of contemporary German cultural impulses—and found them wanting, although he did not begin his career as a “lefty” and always opposed that oppressive mindset. Once his colleagues noted he was moving away from their dogmatic interpretation of history into a historical perspective that refused either to abandon positive, value-laden social structures or embrace Jewish-socialist-internationalist deconstructionism, the attack was on. So long as he followed an aggressive anti-Nazi line in his books, he was held in good standing. When, in the famous *Historikerstreit* of 1986-87, he pointed out that there were gulags in the Soviet Union before Auschwitz, and that the Third Reich deserved more objective historical treatment, he fell from grace.

Meeting Nolte in 1997 was for me illuminating, especially when contrasted with my meetings with other German academics. Although Nolte never fully entered the Revisionist camp—he claimed it would serve no purpose were he to speak out and go to prison—his scholarly contributions and the courage he showed in standing firm in his analysis of what is breaking down German society clearly illustrate that he remained faithful to his principles and ideals. He remained true to his calling as a philosopher, in that he achieved independence of thought.



A 1997 photograph of Nolte (left) meeting with Fredrick Töben.

ERNST NOLTE IN HIS OWN WORDS

On multiculturalism (1994): “I try, so to speak, to get into my opponents’ head and say: Those who propagate a multicultural society combine with it the intention to realize in an indirect way what the Socialists have always demanded and what the [East] German Democratic Republic accomplished: namely, to eliminate Germany’s leading class. And I thus oppose this, because I know from European history that these classes in many respects have their weaknesses, but also have great merits. The educated middle class, the liberal professions, the free press, entrepreneurship—that is something rare, specifically Occidental, which does not exist in a large part of the rest of the world. The attempt to eliminate these classes was appalling and counterproductive.”

On the “uniqueness” of the so-called Jewish “Holocaust” (2002): “I am critical of this thesis of the uniqueness [of a World War II Jewish genocide], which is carried like a banner before massed armies. This fashion [that] we are in possession of the uniqueness of the Holocaust, and thus we no longer need to reflect upon it, need to establish no relationships, but hold high this flag—that is the transition to a new religion, albeit a pseudo-religion.”

On the “two Noltés” (2013): “In the past, I was deemed generally to be left-wing. Today, I am considered generally to be, where possible, even extreme right-wing. I have not changed, but so-called public opinion has changed. Briefly formulated, that’s the history of the two Nolte’s, which is far more a history of two public opinions.” ♦

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REVISIONIST IN TROUBLE

I am enclosing the communication sent by *Liberia Europa* to its customers and friends. *Liberia Europa* is the main revisionist group in Spain. The police took about 15,000 books and shut the premises. Varela had spent 15 months in jail for selling politically incorrect books, two years ago. At the moment, the accusation against Varela and four other persons is "being the 'dome' of a criminal organization." All his bank accounts have been seized. Absolutely ridiculous! I take advantage of this opportunity for congratulating TBR for your excellent work in defense of the truth in this crazy world.

JOAQUIN BOCHACA ORIOL
Barcelona, Spain

COMMUNICATION FROM VARELA

On Friday, July 7, 2016, at 9 a.m., a neighbor called Pedro Varela (who was camping in the mountains with his daughter), announcing that a large police presence had begun searching his house at 7 o'clock that morning (which was being rented by French guests while Pedro was away). The neighbor refused to serve as a witness, and the police used one of the tenants for this purpose instead.

They broke the doors down (and left the house unguarded for days, thus giving access to any thief who wished to finish the job of ransacking the house), then took the computers, all the books published by *Editorial Ojeda*, plus anything they thought appropriate, all existing documentation, and all economic funds that the family had in the house.

Simultaneously, they detained in their homes or close to them the secretaries of the *Liberia Europa*, Erika and Nicoleta, who were imprisoned along with two close associates, Antonio and Carlos.

By Friday afternoon, special agents of the "Hate Prosecutor" entered the *Liberia Europa*, which has been sealed since, and took absolutely everything after a seven-hour operation. This included the newly acquired Apple computers for the upcoming Europa TV studio and editing work, all copies of all the titles published by *Editorial Ojeda* or similar books, and all existing documentation, while the four detainees stood by helpless and handcuffed like common criminals.

Following the advice of his lawyer, and after an international warrant for his arrest was issued, Varela appeared voluntarily at court a week later, where the prosecutor requested prison for him, while the judge agreed to release him on bail for an amount of 30,000 euros, which was paid by a supporter.

As can be seen by this whole episode, the rule of law in Spain is crumbling, while a neo-Marxist dictatorship with the ideas of a Soviet commissar is being imposed, imported curiously from the think tanks of U.S. Zionists (the inventors of so-called "hate crimes") and their hate prosecutors, who are a franchise of Zionism, and do not allow views that dissent from the "politically correct."

We are unable to attend to our customers, friends and other interested parties at the moment, perform any editing or meet any payments. Any reconstruction or continuity is impossible at this time, lacking the financial means to do so. We continue to report, as long as possible.

PEDRO VARELA
Barcelona

U.S. NOT SERIOUS ABOUT ISIS

Ask yourself the following question. Why is it when Russia is most actively engaged in the war against the Caliphate, (ISIS, ISIL, the al-Nusra Front and al Qaeda), Russia is not being attacked by them? They have more Muslims in Russia than we have in America. I can tell you why. Vladimir Putin does not lead from behind. Everyone clearly understands exactly what will happen if you cross him or the Russian people. We just got rid of a hapless, brain-dead, incumbent progressive president who was actively supported by Speaker Paul Ryan, the three Bush amigos, and every media twit who could be found. These fools determined to elect Clinton, because they could not control Trump. They care not for you, your community or the country; their only interest is political power.

A.H. KRIEG
Florida

ANGUS MCBRIDE, WE LOVE YOU

While I liked the articles in the July/August 2016 issue of TBR, I couldn't help but notice the beautiful painting on page 75

by the finest combat artist who ever lived, Angus McBride.

The thing is, his name isn't mentioned anywhere in the issue. Last year, I ordered a copy of the January/February 2010 issue. There were several artworks by McBride and his name isn't mentioned there either.

CHRISTIAN CURETON
Texas

[Thank you pointing that out, and our apologies to Mr. McBride. Born in London, McBride (1931-2007) was a historical illustrator. Born of Highland Scottish parents, McBride was orphaned as a child. His mother died when he was five, and his father was killed in World War II when McBride was 12. He was educated at the Canterbury Cathedral Choir School and completed his national service in the Royal Fusiliers. Afterward, he got a job as an advertising artist. You can see more of his paintings online.—Ed.]

HISTORY & PROPHECY

I would agree with your assessment that the American Civil War was unnecessary—aren't they all! In the book, *The U.S.A. in Bible Prophecy: Two Sermons Preached to the U.S. Congress in 1857* (that I acquired from Sacred Truth Publishing, P.O. Box 18, Mountain City, TN 37683), the Rev. F.E. Pitts of Nashville points out the danger he perceives by the evil forces of Psalms 2 and 83 moving against the Lord's people, represented in the U.S. I don't follow all the details of his complex chronology, but he was taken seriously by the joint sessions of Congress he was called upon to address.

In those days, we were a stalwart Bible-reading and Bible-believing people and our evil adversary would appear to have stirred up the American Civil War, as history terms it, to: 1) distract the American people from Pitt's enlightened views and 2) decimate our military potential. If so, it worked out, didn't it?

This is a biblically-based scenario that may well yet occur in the Armageddon confrontation foreseen in Pitt's powerful Second Sermon, which he envisioned taking place in the Mississippi Valley.

GEORGE YOUNG
Indiana

MORE LETTERS ON PAGES 78-79

DON'T CRITICIZE THE GOVERNMENT?

Back in May, I was charged with "harassment" and "criminal mischief" for leaving back issues of TBR at the drive-up window of the Peapack-Gladstone Bank. Totally bogus charges, of course! The local "speech cops" didn't like my anti-foreign aid or Ron Paul bumper sticker either. They were most upset that anyone would distribute a magazine that in their words "criticizes our government." Didn't these public servants have to take an oath to uphold the Constitution when they got sworn in as cops?

At any rate, I'm happy to report that after two court dates, one in July, the other in September, the charges were dropped and will be expunged from the record. It cost me \$750 in legal fees but I'm glad I fought it. (I'm open to donations from fellow TBR readers/supporters, send it to Mark Richards, P.O. Box 441, West Milford, NJ 07480. Any funds beyond the \$750 I will forward to TBR as a donation. I just want to break even.)

So my advice is to keep getting the word out, but be aware of who may be trying to counter your efforts. The same day the charges were dropped I went out and distributed more literature!

MARK RICHARDS
New Jersey

HAIL HAROLD

A quick question: Would it be possible for TBR to sell Harold A. Covington's novels of the Pacific Northwestern Revolution? These books—dystopian nightmare, dark fantasy, brilliant satire in near-perfect measure—are some of the best reading I've had in years, the best in contemporary fiction. They're for adults only and might need to have a disclaimer (Aryan kids of all ages, don't try this at home!) as the author does in his *The White Book*.

As always, thanks for all that you do, and may God bless TBR's endeavors.

B. SCHLAUPITZ
Florida

[You are the second person in less than two weeks who contacted us to tell us what a great political fiction writer Harold Covington is, Thus we print here Harold's contact information so you can have a chance to buy his books. He is also working hard to expand his Northwest Front freedom organization out west. Contact Harold at Northwest Publishing Agency, P.O. Box 2188, Bremer-

ton, WA 98310. You can email Harold at nwnet@earthlink.net or visit his website at www.northwestfront.org.

KOSHER CRIMINALS

I would like to add additional comments to the Ronald Ray article, "Kosher Criminals," appearing in the September/October 2016 issue.

With reference to Lucky Luciano and his five Sicilian families, and Meyer Lansky and his Jewish gang setting up their crime syndicate, Lansky eventually became dissatisfied with this arrangement and wanted it all to himself. The tyrant Luciano had to go, he believed.

Lansky went to Franklin Roosevelt and said, "How much?" You must remember that at this time (late 1930s), a president's salary was \$75,000 per annum, pocket change for FDR.

FDR had already established his price for political favors with Joseph Kennedy, JFK's father. Kennedy went to FDR in 1936 and gave him \$100,000 to be appointed ambassador to the Queen's Court (Great Britain). With this power Kennedy established a corporation to control all Scotch whiskey imported into the U.S. By the time of WWII, he amassed half-a-billion dollars. Believe it or not, this story was published in a 1962 issue of *Fortune* magazine.

FDR had Luciano deported back to Sicily on income tax evasion charges, and now Lansky was the organized crime boss of America. He was a fervent supporter of Israel and gave them billions of dollars. When he retired, he moved to Israel. I'm sure more than one street is named after him in Tel Aviv.

J. ADAMS
Ohio

SOCIAL CREDIT PROPONENT

I want to recommend *The Michael Journal*, focusing on social credit. They are lay Catholics and put out a great deal of literature in four languages on usury and the antidote—social credit.

There are a number of good books on these subjects. *A History of Central Banking* by Stephen Goodson and *They Own It All (Including You)* by Ronald McDonald are excellent. Goodson is on your editorial board. You should carry his book. You should also check out what McDonald has uncovered about FDR. What he legally did to the American people is mind blowing. Even you will be taken

aback. You all do great work. I support you when I can.

MIKE BOWER
Oregon

STALIN QUACKS LIKE A DUCK

As usual, the wealth of information in TBR is staggering! However, I will have to respectfully disagree with Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D., in his article about Stalin in TBR's September/October 2016 issue. I am not buying the line that Stalin was not Jewish. A popular saying has it: if it acts like a duck, waddles like a duck, quacks like a duck and looks like a duck, it likely is a duck.

In *World Hoax*, a splendid book written in 1938 by author Ernest F. Elmhurst, the Bolshevik Brotherhood's grisly actions and pedigrees are thoroughly explored. They were all members in "good standing" as Jews. But, Elmhurst also falls into the same mire as Dr. Johnson, maintaining that Stalin was the only one who was not a Jew.

Professor Ernest van den Haag penned *Jewish Mystique* in 1969. It was a true puff piece on the natural superiority of Jews. In his chapter on Jewish radicals and hippies, he gladly takes credit for Jewish revolutionary activities. The modern world is full of examples of the hell and damnation they try to accomplish on their way to "building a world of their own."

When I see pictures of Stalin, he looked like a Jew, he acted like a Jew (in revolutionary trouble from the very beginning), showed his prejudice in favor of the "big" Jew and against the "little" Jew, tirelessly supported and carried out pro-Jewish programs without exception, has a name that sounds like a Jewish one (Jew-gasvilli [Dzhugasvilli], had countless affairs with Jewish women, married several Jewesses, and has children that look like Jews. It's a no-brainer. I need to see some solid genetic proof that shows Stalin was not a Jew.

HARALD HESSTVEDT SCHARNHORST
Idaho

INTO THE CHICKEN COOP

About 20 or so years ago in the Twin Cities, my wife met a mother and daughter from Germany. Your readers might find the mother's story worthwhile. In 1945, at the end of WWII, in an orgy of unspeakably cruel atrocities, the Czechs ethnically cleansed and took over the German regions of Bohemia/Moravia [a

large part of today's Czech Republic, areas that had been ethnically German for millennia. In the process, they kicked the mother's Bohemian/Moravian German family out of their ancestral home. Out of the "goodness of their hearts," these Czechs allowed the evicted German family to move into the chicken coop!

Bohemia/Moravia has always been German. In fact some say that the best high German is spoken in Prague. Czechs, Slovaks and Germans have lived in those parts forever, neither tribe hurting the other, each according to their culture. This includes language, customs, traditions and religion. Viewed from the outside, the physical and cultural differences between the three tribes were small compared to the differences between them and other non-European races. This can still be seen today in Texas in the general area of La Grange, half-way between Houston and Neu Braunfels, the center of the Texas-German area, where everyone spoke German until WWII, that is until German culture was routinely vilified.

WWI and Wilson's 14 points brought the infamous treaty of Versailles. The Germans, now defenseless, were the victims of an orgy of rape and looting. Among many unspeakable atrocities, the now victorious allies stripped Germany of the ancestral lands they had worked so long and hard to make fruitful.

Then came WWII, the continuation of WWI. Once again the Germans lost, and not only did they lose even more real es-

tate, but tens of millions of German civilians were slaughtered. Despite the cruelty of having people kicked out of their family home and forced to live in their own chicken coop, it was a comparatively benign fate compared to that of millions of other Germans who didn't survive.

WAHRHEIT VERTEIDIGER
Via email

GARAGE MASSACRE

As a subscriber to THE BARNES REVIEW, I wanted to point out a miscaptioned photograph on page 63 of the September/October 2016 article entitled "Zionists & Nazis: The Not-So-Secret Alliance." That isn't "Civilians look in horror at the victims of Deir Yassin" but is instead, I am sure, a photograph of civilians looking at the carnage of the Lietukis Garage Massacre in Kovno, Lithuania, which happened in late June 1941.

You may want to read the article entitled "Battle Scars," by Andrew Roberts, that was in the July/August, 2016 issue of *Smithsonian Magazine*. It further adds to your great article by Marc Roland in TBR that discussed World War I that same issue. Robert Andrews wrote the 2015 book entitled *Elegy: The First Day On the Somme*. Also, another book that adds to the excellent article on Kursk in the same issue is *Kursk: The Battle Of Prokhorovka* by Christopher A. Lawrence of the Dupuy Institute, 2015.

LT. CMDR. R.A. LYNN
Florida

RYSSSEN MISSING A POINT?

TBR deserves high praise for its content, its courage, as well as for its publishing standard. Thought and history are essential. Otherwise we will never learn. And learn we have to, if we want to reach the goal of this life. It was therefore very encouraging to read, among the other articles, the interview with Hervé Ryssen in that issue. Mr. Ryssen got to the bottom of the Jewish mindset, its singular obsession and its struggle with the White man.

Mr. Ryssen serves as an example for us all of what it is worth to understand a particular problem. The problem with evil is that it hides behind a façade of good. Just watching TV, making the right choice between Hillary and Trump, or calling our lawyer, doctor, stockbroker, or going to church when trouble arises, is not going to do it. Truth is hard to come by, very hard, and that for a good reason. Mr. Ryssen should know that he is still missing the whole picture—that he is the problem, as we all are—rather than the "Jews."

In order to see this, we have to study the Bible very carefully, being aware that the professional theologian is on the Jewish side, providing misleading translation and false preaching. God is in the process of creating a society here on Earth in accordance with His desire, to be enjoyed by free people.

Free humans, however, presently being possessed by evil, have their own ideas, which result in the terrible mess we are in today. God gave us the prescription for proper personal and societal conduct, in the form of the Mosaic Law, and has covenanted with the White race to keep it.

The professional theologian misleads us in stating that the Law "has been done away with," by preaching that God loves us and can't wait to roll out the red carpet when we arrive in heaven, by denying that we are the physical seed promised to Abraham, and by putting the "Jews" in our place. Instead, it is God who arranges the Jews and all our other troubles, in order to teach us the errors of our ways.

JAN HOOGLAND
Via email

Tell us what you think about the issues! We print all sides of contentious topics. Write TBR, Letters Dept., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Please include your phone number so we may call to ask permission to run your letter. You may also email paul@barnesreview.org with your comments as well. Note that we appreciate all the great clippings and articles you send, but we do not have time to thank you for each one.

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